Mecklenburg Jeffersonian.

"The powers granted under the Constitution, being derived from the People of the United States, may be resumed by them, whenever perverted to their injury or oppression."—Madison.

VOLUME 2, } CHARLOTTE, N. C., DECEMBER 13, 1842. { NUMBER 90.

EDITED, AND PUBLISHED WEEKLY, BY
JOSEPH W. HAMPTON.

TERMS:

The "*Mecklenburg Jeffersonian*" is published weekly, at *Two Dollars and Fifty Cents*, if paid in advance; or *Three Dollars*, if not paid before the expiration of THREE MONTHS from the time of subscribing. Any person who will procure six subscribers and become responsible for their subscriptions, shall have a copy of the paper gratis;—or, a club of *ten* subscribers may have the paper one year for *Twenty Dollars* in advance.

No paper will be discontinued while the subscriber owes any thing, if he is able to pay;—and a failure to notify the Editor of a wish to discontinue at least ONE MONTH before the expiration of the time paid for, will be considered a new engagement.

Original Subscribers will not be allowed to discontinue the paper before the expiration of the first year without paying for a full year's subscription.

Advertisements will be conspicuously and correctly inserted at *One Dollar* per square for the first insertion, and *Twenty-five Cents* for each continuance—except Court and other judicial advertisements, which will be charged *twenty-five per cent.* higher than the above rates, (owing to the delay, generally, attendant upon collections). A liberal discount will be made to those who advertise by the year. Advertisements sent in for publication, must be marked with the number of insertions desired, or they will be published until forbid and charged accordingly.

☞ Letters to the Editor, unless containing money in sums of *Five Dollars*, or over, must come free of postage, or the amount paid at the office here will be charged to the writer in every instance, and collected as other accounts.

A. BETHUNE

BEGS leave to inform his friends and the public, that he continues to carry on the *TAILORING BUSINESS*, in the South-east wing of Spring's brick house, where he will be ready to accommodate those who may favor him with their patronage. Being regular in the receipt of the New York and Philadelphia Fashions, his style shall not be inferior to any at the South.

☞ *Fall and Winter Fashions for* 1842-3 *just received.*

Charlotte, Sept. 27, 1842.

Carolina Inn,

CHARLOTTE, NORTH-CAROLINA.

THE above Establishment, situated on main-street, north of the Court House, in the Town of Charlotte, N. C., is still kept open by the undersigned for the accommodation of the public. The proprietor feels confident of his ability to give entire satisfaction to all who may patronise his House. The travelling public will find at the Carolina Inn every comfort, convenience and attention necessary to refresh and reinligorate both man and horse. Particular pains wil be bestowed on the Table, Bar, and Beds—that every thing shall be in the most sumptuous and neat order;—and the Stables will always be supplied with abundance and attended by faithful, experienced Hostlers. In short, the subscriber is determined to keep up the accommodations at his House in a style unsurpassed by any similar establishment in the interior country. All he asks from the public is, to give him a call.

Drovers can at all times be supplied with convenient and well enclosed LOTS, on moderate terms, and furnished with grain at a low price.

JENNINGS B. KERR.

Charlotte, June 2, 1842. 65...r

Old Point-Comfort
RE-OPENED.

THE SUBSCRIBER

HAVING leased the *CHARLOTTE HOTEL*, formerly kept by Dr. Joshua D. Boyd, and more recently by Maj. Joseph Smith, announces to his friends and the public generally, that he has re-opened it as a HOUSE OF ENTERTAINMENT. The House and enclosures have been newly and thoroughly repaired expressly for the use of the subscriber. Intending to devote his whole time and attention to his House, the undersigned will spare no pains to render comfortable all who may give him a'call. It will be his constant endeavor to keep a Table supplied with the best that can be afforded by a bountiful country; a Bar of choice Liquors; neat Rooms and clean Beds; polite and attentive Servants, an experienced Hostler and such accomodations athis Stables as will not be overlooked by travellers and others. To the travelling public he would say, call and test the accomodations at the Charlotte Hotel. His charges shall be moderate, to suit the embarrassed state of the times. The Charlotte Hotel is on mains treet, just one square South of the Courthouse.

☞ Families accommodated with private dining Rooms when desired.

ALEXANDER ROBERTSON.

Charlotte, N. C., Oct. 25, 1842. 83...r

TRAVELLERS,
TAKE NOTICE!

TIMOTHY R. HUGHES.

HAVING obtained the MANSION HOUSE for public accommodation, informs his friends and the public generally, that he is now prepared to receive and entertain all who may favor him with their patronage.

His TABLE shall always be well and plentifully supplied with every thing the country affords, to please and satisfy the palate even of an epicure.

His BAR will be found furnished with a choice selection of Liquors, Wines and Cordials, both foreign and domestic.

His STABLES shall be constantly attended by faithful and attentive hostlers and supplied with abundant provender.

N. B. The Stage Office is kept at the Mansion House.

Charlotte, N. C., May 23, 1842. 64...6m.

One Hundred and Fifty Dollars
REWARD.

BROKE the Jail of Lincoln county, North Carolina, on the night of the first June last, a woman by the name of *Mary Hinkle*, who was convicted of murder at the Spring Term of Lincoln Superior Court, 1842. Mary Hinkle is the wife of Lewis Hinkle;—she is a small woman, fair complection, black eyes, black hair, and supposed to be about 30 years of age, The above reward will be given for the delivery of the said Mary Hinkle to me in Lincolnton, N. C. PAUL KISTLER, Jailor.

October 27, 1842. 84...f

☞ REMOVAL. ☜

Dr. J. M. Happoldt

HAS removed to the Office directly opposite Maj. Joseph Smith's Hotel, where he may be found by his friends and the public, and consulted at all times, unless professionally engaged.

☞ A report has been industriously circulated for *effect*, relative to his charges. They have been pronounced extravagant. He takes this opportunity to state to the public, that he holds himself ready at any time to compare charges, and weigh his service with any of the Faculty. He wishes it to be distinctly understood, that his CHARGES *shall in all cases be* REASONABLE.

Jan. 4, 1842. 43...tf

The Jeffersonian.

RELIEF—STOP LAWS.

We see the suggestion some time since made by the *Standard*, has been followed in both Houses of our Legislature by the introduction of propositions for *relief laws*, or *stay laws*. We have, however, but slight fears that any such absurd propositions can pass any legislature in North Carolina—much less a Democratic legislature. But we would direct the attention of such of the members of the legislature as may see this paper to the following strong and sensible article, on the subject of *relief* and *stay laws*. We extract it from a Virginia paper, but its forcible objections to these unconstitutional and disastrous acts of legislation have a general application:

A STAY LAW.—RELIEF TO THE PEOPLE.

In 1814 amidst grievous burdens of debt, a law was passed, that property should not be sold under any execution, if the debtor would give bond with good security for paying principal, interest and costs, at the end of one year. This measure prevented much sacrifice of property. Before the year expired, most of the debts thus suspended were paid or in some way arranged; and such signal relief was afforded, that many good minds deemed it an atonement for the strain, if not the breaking of the Constitution, in thus interfering with the enforcement of contracts.

The reason why the stay law proved salutary, was, that a great expansion of the currency and a great betterment of the times, occurred before the time expired. When the law passed, we were at war with the most powerful of nations. In the next January, news of peace came; and with peace, came such a flood of apparent prosperity as few countries have experienced. An immense expansion of the currency took place; wheat sold in the Summer and Fall of 1815, for 12, 15 and 16 shillings a bushel—tobacco, for 15, 20 and 25 dollars a hundred. The debts bonded under the stay law, with their accumulated costs, were easily paid off, because two dollars and a half then, were obtained as easily as one dollar had been obtained the year before.

The posture of things is now totally different. There is no war, soon to end in a peace, which will bring a sudden springtide of prosperity over the land. The times are hard, it is true; but (although they will not grow harder) no expansion of the currency can very speedily take place, because our banks having just resumed specie payments, will have to issue as little paper money as possible for fear of having runs made upon them. Instead of an expansion, it is more probable that the contraction will go on further for some time to come; as some capitalists will be gathering in their moneys through dread of insolvencies, and others hoarding, to watch for opportunities of speculation. This at the end of the year during which the stay is to continue, will find the principal debtors as little able to pay as now, probably far less able: so that hundreds of thousands of innocent securities will have become involved; and the crash of fortunes will be doubled. Indeed, the main effect of the stay law will be to get men entangled as securities, who are now clear of debt.

Creditors, availing themselves of this consequence, will instantly bring suit upon all their demands, to have them made as safe as possible. We shall have thrice as many suits as we ever had before. The limbs of the law (of whom I am one) will profit greatly; but it will be an unhealthy thrift to them—a diseased fatness—because, whatever is bad for the community, is bad in the long run for every class in it.

There will be a gross inequality, and a flagrant injustice, and a ruinous oppression, in one part of the working of a stay law. The Virginia Legislature cannot stay the hands of the judges and Marshals of the U. S. Courts. In those courts, therefore, the merchants and others of our State, who owe debts to citizens of other States, will be sued, and made to pay; while their hands are tied up, from collecting their dues from their domestic debtors. Thus many an honest and strong house will be made to topple down headlong, crushing many an humbler one in its fall.

Creditors by deed of trust, too,—is it contemplated to stop them to prevent their trustees from selling? If not, those who have given trust deeds will be pulled down, like those who may be sued in the U. S. Courts; without the power to avert their ruin, by exacting what is due to them. If the stay law is to embrace them, will it be pretended that this is not "impairing the obligation of contracts." If we Virginians, thus flagrantly, palpably, violate the Federal Constitution through a fancied necessity, must we not ever blush to oppose any stride which the advocates of a Bank or Tariff may take? If we do not wish to furnish usurpation with a silencing reply to all our future arguments in behalf of the Constitution, let us not ourselves give it this open, this fatal blow?

Instead of a remedy thus at once mischievous and unconstitutional, let us retrench our expenses, live all we can—work hard—apply all our earnings, over and above our livelihoods, to the payment of our debts—and my word for it, creditors will be inspired with confidence, and wait with us. We shall soon cease to feel the hardness of the times, and in a year, all wishes for any interruption to the regular course of justice, will have disappeared. When it is considered that Virginia spends, far worse than uselessly, in strong drink, five times the amount of her revenue—one advisable retrenchment is obvious to the dullest mind. M. L.

—

In addition to the above, we would invite attention to the following remarks of the Petersburg Intelligencer, an able whig paper. The interests and honor of Virginia and North Carolina are identical, and affected alike by the same policy of legislation:

A STAY LAW.

On a former occasion we expressed our views of the destructive nature of the remedy of a Stay Law, which some individuals suffering under the extreme presure of the times, have been rash enough to advise.

There is no aspect in which a Stay Law can be viewed, that is not, in the last degree revolting to those who properly appreciate State pride or State interests. For, independent of the indellible blot which it would place on the character of the State, it would inflict irreparable injury on its *interests*—its *pecuniary* interests.

Do those who advocate the passage of this law reflect what will be the fate of the banks, and the state property which is connected with them, under this remedy?

Do they propose that the banks shall be included under this law, or be excluded from its operation?

If the Legislature shall include the banks in the relief to be extended, then depreciation of bank notes must be the consequence—and to what extent no no one can calculate. Without pretending to be wiser than others, we may be permitted to suggest that the result must be calamitous and ruinous to every interest and class in Virginia.

* * * * * * * * *

Turning from these considerations of State policy, and looking at a Stay Law in its effect upon individuals, the reasons against it are almost too numerous to be mentioned in detail.

In addition to the reasons already stated, the indisputable fact that such a law would have the effect of destroying the Trading Community, should be sufficient of itself to prevent its passage.

As the law would only affect citizens of Virginia, there could be no commercial intercourse carried on between Virginia and other portions of the world; for what merchant would buy abroad to sell at home, when he would be obliged to pay his foreign creditor without having it in his power to collect from his domestic debtor? And how could the present liabilities of our merchants abroad be met? Unable to collect what is owing *to* them, how can they pay what is owing *by* them? With the mercantile community bankrupt, where will the agricultural look for purchasers of their products? And being unable to sell their produce, how can they prepare for the awful day of account when the Stay Law ceases, and when their debts must be paid?

During the existence of the law, the *rich man* will be carefully hoarding up his means, or "buying up the paper" of those who have availed themselves of the Law, in order that when "pay-day" comes, he may step into a *glutted* market and buy property at his own price.

These are *some* of the consequences which must ensue from the passage of a Stay Law. If any man can contemplate them without shuddering, he must be made of sterner stuff than we are.

—

"*South Carolina.*—The semi-annual election in this State took place on Monday last, and we have returns from Charleston, and several adjoining Districts. There was no party contest, and a very light vote; but the members elect are of course Loco Foco, so long as Mr. Calhoun shall remain the head of the party."—*Bellows Falls (Vt.) Gazette*

Look here, friend Moore! You are too far up in Vermont to know much about South Carolina. If you will just come a little farther south and warm yourself, you will see that we do not hold semi-annual elections for members of the Legislature.

Do you know any thing about Mr. Calhoun's State? Look at the State of South Carolina! See how regular and smooth she gets along in all things. Look at her banks, government, credit, every movement that is made by her. In fact, there is nothing but what is carried on like clockwork; even her Post Masters bear the praise of despatching business, and making returns sooner than those of any other State in the Union. What is the cause of this? and who wields such praise-worthy influence over her good conduct, and gently draws her along to deeds of honor and fame? According to the saying of the Whigs, it is John C. Calhoun. If then, he is the prime mover of all things, let him be President, and then our republic will be as South Carolina—moving on in credit, and an admiration to the world.—*Hamburg Journal.*

The Indian's Opinion of Joe Smith.—The Indians have the greatest possible contempt for Joe Smith, and denominate him a Tshe-wallis-ke, which signifies a rascal. Nor have other false prophets risen more highly in their estimation. A few years since, that notorious deceiver, Matthias, made his appearance one evening at the door of Keokuk's (chief of a neighboring tribe) 'waikeon,' or cabins.

He wore a long beard, which was parted on one side of his chin; a long gun on his shoulder, and a red sash around his waist. Keokuk demanded who he was, to which question Matthias replied that he was Jesus Christ, the only true God, and that he was come to gather the Indians, who were the seed of Israel. "Well," says Keokuk, who is a very dignified man, "perhaps you are Jesus Christ and perhaps you are not. If you are Jesus Christ you cannot be killed. If you are not Jesus Christ you are a rascal and deserve to be shot. Look at these fine rifle pistols; they were made in New York, they never miss their aim. Now see me sound them with the ramrod. They have a tremendously heavy charge. Now I point them at you. Now I am going to fire." At this Matthias suddenly bolted, being unwilling that his claims should be tested by so novel and striking a mode of theological argument.

North-Carolina Legislature.

STATE FINANCES.

The following is a recapitulation of the general Statement of the Finances of North Carolina, submitted to the Legislature by the Comptroller at the beginning of the present session. Besides its present interest, it will be found useful for future reference.

PUBLIC FUND

Received from the following sources:

Public Tax received from Sheriffs for 1841, -	79,094 40	
Additional Return by Sheriff of Public Tax, - -	16 41	
William Thompson, (Balance Note for Land) - -	33 42	
Bank Dividends, Bank of Cape Fear, - - -	25 00	
Bank Tax, Bank of the State, - - - -	2,250 00	
Bank Tax, Cape Fear. -	2,389 00	
" " Merchants' Bank, Newbern, - -	502 50	
Richard P. Finch, Clerk Wake Superior Court		
R. W. Ashton, Agent to collect Claims due the State, - - - -		
Deduct Balance due Pub. Treas. Nov. 1st, 1841, -		
Deduct D... 31, 184...		
Bal... N...		
Recap...		
Entries of Vacant L...		
Interest on loans by Literary Board, - - -		
Principal on Loans by Literary Board, - - -		
Interest on loans by the Internal Improvement Board, - - - -	2,496	
Interest on Bonds of the Wilmington and R. R. R. Co.	2,630 00	
Do Do Raleigh and Gaston R. R. Co.	4,200	
Bank Dividends, - - -	44,555 0...	
Auction Tax, - - -	489 24	
Roanoke Navigation Co. Dividends, - - -		
Retailers of Spirituous Liquors (by Sheriffs) -	2,451 52	
Add balance due Literary Fund 1st Nov. 1841, -	106,964...	
	$208,287 ...	
Deduct Disbursements since 1st Nov. 1841, -	150,289 59	57,998 30

Recapitulation of Disbursements since November 1, 1841.

Purchase by Literary Board, Bonds of W. and Raleigh R. R. Co. - -	1,800 00	
Do do R. and Gaston R. R Co. - -	22,764 34	
Expenses of Literary Board,	1,412 07	
Common Schools, - -	65,297 24	
Swamp Lands, - - -	49,945 04	
Loans made by Literary Board, - - - -	9,070 90	
	$150,289 59	

INTERNAL IMPROVEMENT FUND.

Recapitulation of Receipts since November 1, 1841.

Balance due Fund for Internal Improvement since 1st November, 1841. - -	13,354 96	
Cherokee Bonds, sale of 1836, and previous, -	470 00	
Cherokee Bonds (sale of 1838) - - - -	3,866 07	
Principal on loans by Internal Improvement Board,	3,759 10	
Bank Dividends, Bank of Cape Fear, - - -	280 00	
	$21,730 13	
Deduct Disbursements since 1st Nov. 1841; -	1,300 47	
	$20,429 66	20,429 66

Recapitulation of Disbursements Since November 1, 1841.

Commissioners of Road from Blue Ridge, - -	1,000 00	
Expenses of the Board, -	144 47	
S. Birdsall, Clerk to Board of Int. Improvements, -	156 00	
	$1,300 47	
Balance in the hands of the Pub. Treas. on 1st Nov. 1842, - -		$107,420 62

☞ The foregoing Statement is a true exhibit of returns and vouchers on file in the Comptroller's Office, November 1st, 1842.

WM. F. COLLINS, *Comptroller.*

Comptroller's Department, Nov. 1 1842.

SENATE....Tuesday, Nov. 29.

Mr. Spruill presented a Resolution, for empowering the President and Directors of the Literary Board, to examine into the propriety of making a Road form the reclaimed Public Lands near Pungo, in Beaufort county, to some point of the high lands in Washington County; and if expedient, that the Board be authorized to construct the road—the cost to be paid out of the fund for reclaiming the Swamp Lands. Read, and sent to the Committee on Internal Improvement.

Mr. Moore, a Resolution, that the Committee on Education and the Literary Fund, be instructed to enquire if *any*, and *what* alterations and amendments are expedient to be made in the act for the establishment of Common Schools. Agreed to.

The Speaker laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of State, in answer to a resolution from the Senate, for a Tabular Statement, showing the aggregate Population and Federal Population of this State, and transmitting the same; which was ordered to be printed.

Two messages from the House, the one proposing to refer to a joint Select Committee of three on the part of each House, so much of the Governor's message as refers to the University, was agreed to, and Messrs. Brown, Shepard and Elliott named as the Senate's Committee. The other, proposing to raise a Joint Select Committee of three on the part of each House, to be denominated the Committee on Public Buildings, to inquire into the probabl... of fitting up the old Office of the Secretary o... for the use of the Supreme Court; also, fo... for the Library and Clerk's Office, and... report what disposition ought to be ma... fices on the Public Square; also conc... Messrs. Moore, Melvin and Stallin... the Senate's Committee.

—

Mr. C... which... that a... day t... for... Gra... next... the a...

...ending a new coun... ...ll, and submitted several... ...was then put on its second... ...moved its indefinite post... ...well opposed the motion i... ...and Mr. Barnes, at the re... ...deball, withdrew his motion... ...was read a second time, amended... ...tion of Mr. Bragg, was laid on the table... ...ord presented a bill to regulate the Coun... ...rts of Rowan. Read first time, and passed... ...motion of Mr. Byrd,

...solved, That the Committee on Propositions ... Grievances be instructed to inquire into the ex... ...ency and propriety of uniting the surplus Re... ...ue and proceeds of Public Lands belonging to ... State with the Literary Fund, and distribute ... to Loan Offices or Agencies in the sever... ... this State, for the equal accommoda... ...by a general circulation of said ... ...accumulation of interes... ...by bill or otherwise.

...Francis, the Judiciary Com... ...to inquire into the expedi... ...punishment of malicious ... ...ner as petit larceny, and ... ...ging suits for forgery ... ...evidence.

...ing ... ...all not b... On mo... *Resolv...* ...the Senate ... proposing ... ...committee to in... quire how t... ...the repair of ... the Governor's Me... ...ssed of; and ... that they have pow... ...rsons and pa... pers.

Mr. Candler presented a ... ...up a Brid... in the County of Henders... first time, and referred to t... Bills.

—

IN SENATE....Wed...

Mr. Joyner presented th... mington and Raleigh Rail R... the Legislature to extend the ... first two Bonds, of $50,000 each, ... and 1849. Referred to the Committee ... Improvement, together with the last annual Report of the Directors.

Mr. Miller offered a Bill, to prevent the felling of timber in, or otherwise obstructing the run of French Broad River in the County of Cleaveland, which had its first reading.

The Speaker announced to the Senate the following Joint Committees:

On Congressional Districts.

Messrs. Moore, Joyner, Moye, Exum, Larkins, Arrington, Dockery, Shepard, Morehead, Albright, Walker, Burgin and Dobson.

On Senatorial Districts and House of Commons.

Messrs. Edwards, Spruill Howard, Boyd, Reid, Ray, and Cathey.

On Electoral Districts.

Messrs. William P. Williams, Jacocks, Stafford, Miller and Pasteur.

In Relation to a Lunatic Assylum.

Messrs. Hodges, Rodgers, Worth, Shepard and Ribelin.

On Banks.

Messrs. Brown, Morehead, Hester, Miller and Allison, (of O.)

On the Penitentiary.

Messrs. Elliott, Stallings, Myers, Cooper and Thomas.

A proposition from the House to raise a Joint Select Committee to designate the time and manner of counting and comparing the votes for Governor at the late election, was agreed to, and Messrs. Boyd, Spruill and Etheridge were named as the Senate's Committee.

House Message, proposing to raise a Joint Select Committee, to prepare a skeleton Map of the State, also designating the Counties by name, their population and the amount of Taxes paid by each, as reported by the Comptroler. Concurred in, and Messrs. Pasteur, Reid and Jacocks, announced as the Committee on the part of the Senate.

—

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Mr. Hoskins presented a bill, to prevent Sheriffs, or other lawful officers, with process from a Justice, from making return before a Justice out of the Captain's district in whichthe defendant resides. Read first time and referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. Walker, (of Caswell) from the Committee on Propositions and Grievances, made a report on the bill for erecting a new County out of a portion of Lincoln, by the name of Catawba, recommending its passage. The bill was then put on its second reading, and Messrs. White, N. Wilson, and Francis advocated its passage.

Mr. Jones, of Orange, moved to lay it on the table; which was lost.

Mr. Avery then moved, that its further consideration be postponed until Saturday; which was agreed to.

On motion of Mr. Lamb, it was

Resolved, That the Judiciary Committee be instructed to inquire into the propriety of so amending the Revised Statutes, ch. 45, sec. 425, as to subject personal property held in trust, to the same liabili...

ties under execution, as is now provided as to lands, and that said Committee report by bill or otherwise.

On motion of Mr. Francis, it was

Resolved, That a message be sent to the Senate proposing to raise a joint Select Committee of three on the part of each House, to prepare a skeleton map of the State, showing the different counties the population of each, and amount of taxes paid.

A message was received from the Senate proposing to go into an election for Senator on Friday next, and informing the House that the Hon. R. M. Saunders was in nomination.

Mr. Cardwell moved to lay the message on the table; and stated that his object in making the motion to put off the election for two weeks, as he did on yesterday, was only to give time for deliberation and for all the members to be present. The Ayes and Noes being called for, on the motion to lay on the table, it was decided in the negative, Ayes 72—Nays 39.

Mr. McRae then moved to amend, by substituting "Friday week," and appealed to the justice, liberality, and magnanimity of members to sustain him, in a manner which clearly showed that his candidate, whoever he be, was in great want of the necessary time to make such arrangements "in caucus" as would give him a living chance.

Mr. Barringer expressed himself favorably to a speedy election, for he thought it evident to every one, that nothing could be done for the interest of the State, until that was disposed of.

Mr. Avery made some remarks, in which he was understood to coincide with Mr. Barringer.

The speaker then decided that Mr. McRae's motion was out of order, and the question recurring on the proposition of the Senate, the Ayes and Noes were called for, and it was decided in the affirmative, Yeas 72, Nays 38.

On motion of Mr. Mendenhall, the name of Hon. William A. Graham was added to the nomination.

On motion of Mr. Scales, the Judiciary Committee were instructed to enquire into the expediency of including Bigamy with crimes punishable by death, for the first offence.

A message was received from the Governor, with accompanying documents, relative to the manner in which the money appropriated for furnishing the Governor's mansion was disposed of; which, on motion of Mr. Barringer, was referred to the Select Committee on that subject.

The bill to cede a portion of Rutherford to the county of Cleveland, was read a second and third time, and passed.

IN SENATE....Thursday, Dec. 1st.

Mr. Jones presented a Bill to alter and improve the road leading from Wilkesboro' up Mulling Creek across the Blue Ridge into Ashe County, which was read and referred to the Committee on Internal Improvements.

The Senate took up for consideration the Resolution in favor of Charles Blanton, Sheriff of Cleveland County; which was read the third time, passed and ordered to be Engrossed.

The Bill concerning the Court of Pleas and Quarter Session in the County of [illegible] was taken up and read the third time, and passed and ordered to be Engrossed.

Received from the House of Commons a message, proposing to raise a Joint Select Committee of three on the part of each House to inquire in what manner the Capitol should be enclosed, and what would be a probable cost thereof; the Senate agreed to the proposition, and the Speaker announced Messrs. Morehead, Hester and Dockery the Committee on their part.

In the HOUSE OF COMMONS: Mr. Walker, from the Committee on Propositions and Grievances, to whom was referred a bill authorising the county court of Buncombe to establish places of public sale of personal property, and execution in certain cases, reported the bill without amendment and recommended its passage. After a proposition by several gentlemen from other counties, the bill and amendments were laid on the table.

Mr. Bower presented a memorial from citizens of Ashe county, praying the improvement of the State road leading from Wilkesboro' to Jefferson, with a bill to carry the prayer of the petitioners into effect. Referred to the Committee on Internal Improvement.

A bill to prevent the felling of timber into second Broad River, in Rutherford county, and a bill to regulate the county Court of Rowan, were read the 3d time and ordered to be engrossed.

An attempt was again made to elect a Solicitor for the 4th Judicial Circuit, which after two trials, was ineffectual.

IN SENATE—Friday, Dec. 2.

Mr. Edwards from the Committee on the Judiciary, reported the Bill making Securities on Prosecution bonds liable for Plaintiff's Costs, reported the same, with the following amendment: after the word costs, add the following, "*and on motion, it shall be the duty of the Court to give Judgment against such Security for the Plaintiff's Costs as well as the Defendant's Costs.*" The Bill and amendment were made the order of the day for to-morrow.

Received from the House of Commons a message, proposing to raise a Joint Select Committee of three on the part of each House, to inquire into the value of the Swamp lands in Hyde County, reclaimed by the Literary Board; the manner in which the money appropriated for that purpose has been expended, and the propriety of continuing the works on said land; and that they report by Bill or otherwise.

Mr. Cooper presented the following Resolution, which was adopted:

Resolved, That the Committee on Finance inquire into the expediency of causing to be issued the sum of Five hundred thousand Dollars in Treasury Notes, redeemable at such time, and in such manner as may seem just and proper; and for providing for such appropriation or distribution of the same, as may be best calculated to afford relief to the good people of this State, from our present distressed and embarrassed condition.

The following Engrossed Bill passed its second reading:

A Bill to cede a portion of Rutherford county to the county of Cleaveland.

A message was sent to the House of Commons proposing to go immediately into an election for a Solicitor of the 4th Judicial Circuit, in which the House concurred; the Senate then voted; and Mr. Speight from the Committee on the part of the Senate to superintend the election, reported that Cadwallader Jones, Jr. Esq., of Hillsborough, had received a majority of the votes given, and was duly elected.

On motion of Mr. Edwards, a message was sent to the House, to rescind the joint agreement of the two Houses to go into an election of United States Senator this day—and proposing to go into said election on to-morrow. The House agreed to the proposition.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Mr. Baxter presented a Memorial from citizens of Rutherford County praying the erection of a new County by the name of Lafayette, out of part of said County, and a Bill to carry the same into effect, which was referred to the Committee on Propositions and Grievances.

Mr. Walker from the Committee on Propositions and Grievances, to whom was referred the Bill to establish a Toll Bridge over French Broad River in Buncombe County, reported that it was thought inexpedient by the Committee to legislate upon the subject; the Bill was then indefinitely postponed.

Mr. Avery presented a Memorial from certain citizens of Cherokee County, praying for the relief of purchasers of Cherokee Lands, was read and on his motion referred to the Joint Select Committee on Purchases of Cherokee Lands.

The Speaker appointed Messrs. Street, Lamb and Norcom the Committee on the part of the House, on the subject of the Swamp Lands in Hyde County.

The Engrossed Resolution in favor of Joseph Bogle, late Sheriff of Iredell, passed its third reading, and was enrolled.

The following Bills were read the second time and passed:

A Bill to incorporate Oak Grove Academy in the County of Anson and appoint Trustees thereof.

A Bill for the better regulation of the town of Statesville.

A Bill to incorporate the Trustees of the Lanes Creek Church in Anson County, as members of the Moriah Missionary Baptist Association.

A message was received from the Senate, proposing to vote forthwith for a Solicitor of the 4th Judicial Circuit, in which the House agreed, and appointed Messrs. Wilson and Munroe their Committee to superintend the election. The House then proceeded to vote; and Mr. Wilson from the Committee to superintend the election, reported that C. Jones, Jr. of Hillsboro', had received a majority of the votes given, and was duly elected.

Received from the Senate a message proposing to rescind the Joint order of the two houses, passed on Wednesday last, agreeing to go into an election to-day for an United States Senator, and proposing to go to-morrow to go into said election; which was read and concurred in.

SENATE....Saturday, Dec. 3.

Mr. Jones presented the [illegible] Resolution, which was read and [illegible] Judiciary, be instructed to [illegible] so altering and amending [illegible] relating to Bastardy, as [illegible] in specified, and that they [illegible] otherwise.

The Senate then took [illegible] owing Engrossed Bill:

A Bill to cede [illegible] Rutherford County to the County of Cleaveland, read the third time and passed and ordered to be Enrolled.

The Senate [illegible] to the execution of the [illegible] uses, to go into an election [illegible] States Senator this day. Thereupon [illegible] sent to the House of Commons, proposing to go immediately into said election. The [illegible] agreed, and the Senate voted as follows:

For Bedford Brown.—Messrs. Speaker, Arrington, of Orange, Boykin, Boyd, Cooper, Edwards, Etheridge, Exum, Larkins, Melvin, Mitchell, Pasteur, Reid, Speight, Swinson, Williams of Person—17.

For [illegible] Saunders.—Messrs. Dobson, Hester, Moore, Rea, Rogers, Shepard, Stafford, Stallings, Tomlinson, Walker, Williams of Franklin—11.

For W. A. Graham.—Messrs. Albright, Allison of Iredell, Burgin, Cathey, Dockery, Elliott, Howard, Hodges, Jacocks, Jones, Joyner, Miller, Morehead, Moye, Myers, Pharr, Ribelin, Spruill, Thomas, and Worth—20.

Mr. Morehead from the Committee on the part of the Senate to superintend the election of Senator, reported that the whole number of votes given were 163, necessary to a choice 82—neither of the Candidates having received a majority of the votes given, there was no election.

A message was sent to the House, proposing to proceed forthwith to a second voting for an United States Senator, in which they concurred, and the Senate then voted as follows:

For Bedford Brown.—Messrs. Speaker, Arrington, Allison of Orange, Boykin, Boyd, Cooper, Edwards, Etheridge, Exum, Larkins, Melvin, Mitchell, Pasteur, Reid, Speight, Swinson, Williams of Person, Williams of Franklin—18.

For R. M. Saunders.—Messrs. Dobson, Hester, Moore, Rea, Rogers, Shepard, Spruill, Stafford, Stallings, Tomlinson, Walker—11.

For W. A. Graham.—Messrs. Albright, Allison of Iredell, Burgin, Cathey, Dockery, Elliott, Howard, Hodges, Jacocks, Jones, Joyner, Miller, Morehead, Moye, Myers, Pharr, Ribelin, Thomas and Worth—19.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Mr. Hawkins from the Committee on Military Affairs, to whom was referred a Resolution instructing them to inquire into the expediency of allowing all persons compelled to perform military duty to vote for the Field Officers of their respective regiments, made an adverse report thereon.

Mr. J. P. Caldwell from the Committee on Propositions and Grievances recommended the erection of a new County by the name of Union, made out of parts of Buncombe and Yancey—the bill was read the second time, and on motion of Mr. Erwin, the name of *Union* was struck out, and on motion of Mr. Candler, *Gaston* inserted in lieu thereof; the Bill on Mr. Barringer's motion, was laid on the table until the first of January next.

A message was received from the Senate, proposing to go into an election for an United States Senator, to supply the place of the Hon. William A. Graham whose term of service expires on the 4th day of March, 1843. The House concurred, and voted as follows:

For R. M. Saunders, Messrs. Avery, Brackin, Byrd, Conrad, Houser, Jackson, Kirk, Lee, Massey, Rand, Rayner, Richardson, Ross, Russell, Shultz, Stone, Stowe, Ford Taylor, White, Wilder, Willey, J. W. Williams, Nathaniel Wilson, Whitley, and Yount—25.

For Bedford Brown, Messrs. Speaker, Elias Barnes, J. Barnes, Biggs, Bower, Bragg, Brogden, A. Bryan, R. P. Cardwell, Davis, Dewey, Dickson, Erwin, Fitts, Harrington, Haskins, Hawkins, Herring, Holloway, C. Jones, J. B. Jones, Kelly, McIntyre, McNair, McRae, Marshall, Mitchell, Munroe, Nelson, Nixon, Patterson, Regan, Satterfield, Scales, Stockard, Tahaferro, Walker, Watson, and Williamson—39.

For Wm. A. Graham, Messrs. Allen, Ashe, Barringer, Baxter, Brandon, Brower, John J. Bryan, Brummell, Burgin, J. P. Caldwell, T. R. Caldwell, Candler, Cochran, Doak, Dockery, Ehringhaus, Foreman, Francis, Gee, Halsey, Hill, Jefferson, Joyner, Koonce, Lamb, Lassiter, Leach, Locke, Lord, McLean, McLaughlin, Martin, Mendenhall, Mills, McCollum, Nash, Neal, Norcum, Odom, Pope, Shanklin, Sharpe, Steel, J. W. Taylor, Thomas, Walser, Whitaker, Francis Williams, Thomas Wilson, and Young—50.

Mr. Bower from the Committee appointed to superintend the election, reported that no one having received a majority of the whole number of votes, there is no election.

Mr Barnes of Edgecombe, introduced the following Resolution:

Resolved, that the Governor be requested to furnish the names of the several debtors to the Literary and Internal Improvement Boards, from the period of the first loan by said Boards up to the present time: the amount due from each, and the security taken for the payment of said loans; specifying particularly when the several debts that are paid were discharged; and the several amounts now due; the names of the debtors, and the security taken for the payment.

The question being on its adoption, Mr. J. Barnes called for the ayes and noes. Before the question was put thereon, Mr. Barringer moved to amend the same by striking out all after the word *Resolved*, and inserting "That a select Committee be appointed to obtain from the Governor as President Ex-Officio of the Literary and Internal Improvement Boards, the names of the several debtors of the said Boards from the period of the first loan up to the present time: the amount due from each and the security taken for the payment of said loans, specifying particularly when the several debts that are paid were discharged; the several amounts now due, and the names of the debtors and their securities."

And further, That said Committee inquire into the solvency of the obligors in the Bonds of the borrowers, and their securities; and whether any loss has ever been sustained by either of said Boards, and by whom and when, and that said committee report the names of the borrowers to this House, and report in full on all the subjects contemplated in this resolution, and have power to send for persons and papers."

The question recurring on the adoption of the amendment as offered by Mr. Barringer, it was decided in the affirmative, yeas 66, nays 48.

A message was received from the Senate proposing to go again forthwith into an election for United States Senator, the House concurred and proceeded to vote as follows:

For Wm. A Graham, The same as before, with the exception of Messrs. John E. Thomas, and Thos. Wilson, who voted for Hon. R. M. Saunders—48.

For Bedford Brown, The same as before, with the addition of Nathaniel H. Street, who voted for Richard D. Spaight on the first ballot—40.

For R. M. Saunders, The same as before, with the addition of Mr. John E. Thomas, and Thomas Wilson, who voted for Mr. Graham on the first ballot—27.

Mr. Candler reported, no one having received a majority of the whole number of votes given, there was no election.

IN SENATE....Monday, Dec. 5.

A message from the House proposing to go into an election of an Attorney General, to supply the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Hugh McQueen, on this day at 12 o'clock, which was read and agreed to. Messrs. Spier Whitaker of Halifax; James B. Shepard of Wake; J. R J. Daniel of Halifax, and Thomas Bragg, Jr. of Northampton, were put in nomination for the appointment. The Senate voted as follows;

First balloting, Whitaker, 18; Daniel, 17; Shepard, 8; Bragg, 3. No election.

Second balloting, Whitaker, 21; Daniel, 13; Bragg, 7; Shepard, 6. No election.

Received from the House a message, proposing to go forthwith into an election for Senator of the United States, in which the Senate concurred, and proceeded to vote as follows:

For Bedford Brown, Messrs. Speaker, Allison of Orange, Boykin, Boyd, Cooper, Edwards, Etheridge, Exum, Larkins, Melvin, Pasteur, Reid, Speight, Swinson, Williams of Person, and Williams of Franklin—16.

For R. M. Saunders, Messrs. Arrington, Dobson, Mitchell, Moore, Rea, Rogers, Shepard, Spruill, Stafford, Stallings, Tomlinson, and Walker—12.

For Wm. A. Graham, Messrs. Albright, Allison of Iredell, Burgin, Cathey, Dockery, Elliott, Howard, Hodges, Jacocks, Jones, Joyner, Miller, Morehead, Moye, Myers, Pharr, Ribelin, Thomas, and Worth—19.

Mr. Arrington from the Committee to superintend the election, reported that no one had received a majority of the whole number of votes given, and there was no election.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

A message was sent to the Senate, proposing to go into an election forthwith for an United States Senator, in which the Senate concurred by a return message, and the House then voted as follows:

For Bedford Brown—Messrs. Speaker, Elias Barnes, J. Barnes, Biggs, Bower, Bragg, Brogden, A. Bryan, Bannerman, Cardwell, Davis, Dewey, Dickson, Erwin, Fitts, Harrington, Haskins, Hawkins, Herring, Holloway, C. Jones, J. B. Jones, Kelly, McIntyre, McNair, Marshall, Mitchell, Munroe, Nixon, Patterson, Regan, Satterfield, Scales, Stockard, Street, Skinner, Taliferro, Walker, Watson, Williamson,—40.

For R. M. Saunders.—Messrs. Avery, Brackin, Byrd, Conrad, Houser, Jackson, Kirk, Lee, Massey, Rand, Rayner, Richardson, Ross, Russell, Shultz, Stowe, Ford Taylor, Thomas, White, Wilder, Willey, J. W. Williams, N. Wilson, Whitley, Yount. —25.

For W. A. Graham.—Messrs. Allen, Ashe, Barringer, Baxter, Brandon, Brower, J. J. Bryan, Brummell, Burgin, J. P. Caldwell, T. R. Caldwell, Candler, Cochran, Doak, Dockery, Ehringhaus, Foreman, Francis, Gee, Halsey, Hill, Jefferson, Joyner, Koonce, Lamb, Lassiter, Leach, Locke, McLean, McLaughlin, Martin, Mendenhall, Mills, McCollum, Moore, Nash, Neal, Norcum, Odom, Pope, Shanklin, Sharpe, Steel, J. W. Taylor, Walser, Whitaker, F. Williams, T. Wilson, Young—49.

New Counties.—The Bill to divide Lincoln County by a central line, passed the House of Commons its second reading, after an animated debate in explanation of its merits, by Messrs. STOWE and WILSON, members from that County. The remarks of Mr. STOWE were listened to with much attention by the House and the audience, and established his reputation as a sound, sensible man, and a useful member of the Legislature.—*Standard.*

Col. *Webb*, who was sentenced to fine and imprisonment for being engaged in the duel with Mr. Marshall, has been pardoned by Gov. Seward. The prize-fighters, we suppose, will be also pardoned. Their claims are as well-founded as Webb's.

Standard.

The Legislature of Vermont has *unanimously* passed resolutions declaring that Congress has the power, *and ought to exercise the power*, to prohibit the slave trade between the several States—and that the Constitution ought to be amended so as to prevent the existence and maintenance of Slavery in the United States in any form or manner. Vermont is an out and out Abolition State. Shame upon her!—*Lynchburg Republican.*

The New York papers speak of the celebrated Monroe Edwards as the most *artful* and *accomplished* financier of the age. He succeeded in employing the most eminent counsel in the United States, and then cheated them out of their fees!—*Ib.*

The Raleigh Star, one of the organs of the whig party in North Carolina, says, "The message of Gov. Morehead to the Legislature may be classed among the *ablest and most business-like papers of the age.*"

"To laugh outright would seem a want of grace,
But to be GRAVE exceeds all power of face."

From the Greensborough (Ala.) Beacon.

THE PRESIDENCY.

We have this day unfurled the banner under which we hope in 1844, to gain a glorious political victory:—We will not say as others have said, that it were better to be beaten under such a leader, than to win with another "a bootless fight,"—but we do say that victory under the broad banner of "FREE TRADE; LOW DUTIES; NO DEBT; SEPARATION FROM BANKS; ECONOMY; RETRENCHMENT; and STRICT ADHERENCE TO THE CONSTITUTION,"—with JOHM C. CALHOUN as our leader, would be marked as the second advent of Democracy.

Recent political events have induced us thus early to place the name of John C. Calhoun at the head of our columns; the most important of which, is the result of the New York elections. This, to our mind, seals the contest between the friends of Van Buren and Calhoun. Mr. Bouck, the democratic candidate for Governor, was known to be favorable to the advancement of Mr. Calhoun to the Presidency, and with this fact spread before the people he received a popular majority of *twenty-one hundred votes.* The "data" from which our neighbor of the *Flag* draws the conclusion, that Mr. Calhoun does not possess "the entire confidence of the Democratic party," is certainly not drawn from this source! The leading Whig presses, too, have affirmed that the battle was fought upon "FREE TRADE" ground. The *Express* says: "The State of New York has gone for the *Free Trade* party;"—it might have added—"John C. Calhoun."

We have expressed the opinion that the result of the election in New York decides the question of Mr. Calhoun's popularity; and if this be true, what good reason can Southern Democrats have for further opposing his interest. If they desire more proof of the fact, let them turn to the result of ALL the State elections that have taken place this year—in each of them has been illustrated, the confidence the people have in the principles he has so ably expounded. "Free Trade and Low Duties," gained us a brilliant victory in New York—"Separation from Banks," caused our principles to triumph in Ohio and Pennsylvania—"Retrenchment," was the avowed policy that assisted our friends to gain power in Maryland, and "strict adherence to the Constitution," has been re-echoed along the entire Democratic line. If this be not "confirmation—proof" sufficient, refer then to by-gone days—to the record of the electoral vote of 1824-,28. More recent events may have cast for a brief period a shade over these latter evidences of his popularity, but even his most bitter opponents now admit, that he chose "the rugged path of duty," although he had only to pursue an opposite course, to have reached the high road of ambition. These facts are a portion of our political history. The exciting times in which they had their origin have passed away, and the "sober second thought of the people" is now ready to award to him the meed of popularity, that his public acts and private virtues so richly merit.

A firm belief in the increasing popularity of Mr. Calhoun—a devoted adherence to the principles he has at all times so ably expounded—and an unwavering confidence, that union and harmony will continue to pervade the great Democratic party, although individual and sectional preferences may take place, has determined us to place his name at the head of our columns, *subject to the decision of a National Convention.*

Correspondence of the Lynchburg Republican.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 25, 1842.

The President and heads of Departments are busily engaged in making out their Reports prior to the meeting of Congress. I see the President often; he is in fine health and spirits, and speaks with enthusiasm of the late democratic victories.—Now, it has been said that Mr. Tyler and the democratic party are one and indivisible; "how can these things be?" Until he calls around him able men, of sound democratic principles, the community must doubt his sincerity.

I have called on the "Godlike" several times; he looks as well as when he stood in the Capitol of Virginia, 'neath an October sun, and proclaimed himself a Jeffersonian or a Madisonian Republican—perhaps he has changed again, and represents himself a Massachusetts whig, a Faneuil Hall whig. Also, on Mr. Spencer, the author of the *Syracuse letter*, now doubtless a Jeffersonian Republican, or Tyler whig, or what? Of the Secretary of the Navy but little is known, and of Mr. Forward, that he is simply Secretary of the Treasury. In the name of common sense, then, why will not Mr. Tyler call around him, as his legal advisers, those whose political principles are known and fixed.—The attempt to get up a third party at this time is ridiculous, and speaks for itself. I am afraid he has lost some of his Roman firmness.

Mr. Tyler's Exchequer scheme will again be brought before Congress, and every effort made to secure its passage. Mr. Webster says he has read all the books in the new and old world, and that to his *notion*, it is the best plan that can be adopted.—Messrs Spencer and Cushing have said *them's my sentiments*; but what will become of the Captain and his pet remains yet to be known.

Mr. Cushing has been here for more than a month, and until recently, a change in the Cabinet was deemed inevitable. From recent indications, however, it seems that he will not go into office until after the adjournment of Congress. It may be that Mr. Tyler will have use for all his friends in the House, particularly as Mr. Wise is in very delicate health. Indeed, it is *rumored* that Mr. Wise will be offered the Mission to France. Something must happen soon, but none can tell what a day may bring forth.

You have doubtless heard of Colonel Johnson's visit to this city, and the Welcome given him by his democratic brethren. Whatever others may think of his speech on that occasion, I am compelled to admit that I was disappointed. He was escorted from his lodging to a Hall fitted up for the occasion, and handsomely introduced by Mr. Hogan of this place, to which he responded in a speech of an hour or more in length. The Col. is certainly electioneering on his own hook; he spoke of no one but himself—fought over one or two battles—made no allusions to any political principle—and ended, as he began, by recommending himself to the great democratic family. He was followed by Gov. Pope, who made a few remarks. The gallant Col. left the stand, shook the hands of his fellow citizens, and left the city for parts unknown to this deponent.

We have a sprinkle of members of Congress every mail, north and south, but, as yet, the impeacher (Botts) has not arrived. Perhaps he is delivering his stock horses, advertised in the Whig about a month since, in which he says he will sell his entire stock, consisting of about twenty-five or thirty blooded horses, to be paid for when Mr. Clay is elected President of the United States. In case Mr. Clay should not be elected, then the property to remain in the hands of the purchasers. Loco Focos were requested to call early; perhaps he may be detained a few days.

JEFFERSONIAN:

Charlotte, North-Carolina,
TUESDAY MORNING, DEC. 13, 1842.

Democratic candidate for President of the United States:

JOHN C. CALHOUN,

OF SOUTH-CAROLINA.

"The great popular party is already rallied almost *en masse* around the banner which is leading the party to is final triumph. The few that still lag will soon be rallied under its ample folds: on that banner is inscribed FREE TRADE; LOW DUTIES; NO DEBT; SEPARATION FROM BANKS; ECONOMY; RETRENCHMENT, and a STRICT ADHERENCE TO THE CONSTITUTION. Victory in such a cause will be great and glorious; and if its principles be faithfully and firmly adhered to, after it is achieved, much will it redound to the honor of those by whom it will have been won; and long will it perpetuate the liberty and prosperity of the country."—*John C. Calhoun.*

THE LEGISLATURE.

We have brought up the proceedings of this body to the 5th inst. The balloting for Solicitor of the fifth District, it will be observed, resulted in the election of Col. Cad. Jones, Jr., of Orange. So Mr. Poindexter has leave to retire. The Attorney-Generalship has been given to *Spier H. Whitaker* of Halifax county. He was opposed by the former Attorney General, Gen. Daniel, Mr. Sheppard the Senator from Wake, and Mr. Bragg member of the Commons from Northampton. We know nothing of Mr. Whitaker's fitness for the office. There have been three ballotings for a United States Senator in place of Graham, without making a choice. The Democrats are divided between Messrs. Brown and Saunders, and the Whigs voto for Graham. From the list of votes, it will be seen the Western Democracy in both Houses go for SAUNDERS in a body, except Col. Bower of Ashe and Mr. CALEB ERWIN of Mecklenburg. Mr. ERWIN may have very good reasons for voting against Judge Saunders; but we feel sure there is no political question on which the Democracy of this County are more unanimous, than they are in favor of Judge Saunders for Senator. And such, we think, is the choice of the Democracy throughout the State; yet we hope our friends, rather than have any difficulty in the matter, will make a compromise, and take up a third man—say *William H. Haywood, Jr.*

No reports have been made by the Committees upon any of the important measures of the session, consequently the most interesting proceedings as yet relate to the elections. Gov. Morehead has sent in a list of the furniture bought for the palace in Raleigh, (the log-cabin?) at which we will give our readers a peep next week. It shows how a log-cabin man *before* election carries out cabinism, *after* election.

☞ The Register received by yesterday's mail, gives three additional ballotings for Senator; the last of which stood—Brown 63, Graham 55, Saunders 45. The Whigs seem to be leaving Graham, and uniting on Saunders. The bill to authorize the Merchant's Bank of Newbern to issue bills of the denomination of $3, passed its third reading in the Senate on the 8th, by a vote of 32 to 15.

Congress.—The two Houses of Congress assembled at Washington on 5th instant. In the Senate, no quorum being present, they adjourned to the next day. The Speaker took his seat in the House, and a large portion of the members were present at the calling of the roll. A Committee to wait on the President was appointed, and Mr. *Adams* gave notice of his intention to offer a resolution to rescind the rule of the House forbidding the reception of abolition petitions. The House then adjourned.—We hope to get the President's message in time for our next.

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

Through the politeness of one of our members of Congress, we received by yesterday's mail, a copy of Mr. TYLER'S message submitted to Congress on the 6th instant. We have barely glanced at its contents, and can only say, that we are pleased with what we have read except the recommendation of the Exchequer scheme, which Mr. Tyler again urges in the strongest terms. Of the financial condition of the Government he says:

"The balance in the treasury on the 1st of January, 1842, (exclusive of the amount deposited with the States, trust funds and indemnities,) was $230,-483 68. The receipts into the Treasury during the three first quarters of the present year, from all sources, amount to $26,616,593 78; of which more than fourteen millions were received from customs, and about one million from the public lands. The receipts for the fourth quarter are estimated at nearly eight millions; of which four millions are expected from customs, and three millions and a half from loans and treasury notes. The expenditures of the first three quarters of the present year exceed twenty-six millions; and those estimated for the fourth quarter amount to about eight millions; and it is anticipated there will be a deficiency of half a million on the first of January next; but that the amount of outstanding warrants (estimated at $800,-000) will leave an actual balance of about $224,000 in the treasury. Among the expenditures of the year, are more than eight millions for the public debt, and $600,000 on account of the distribution to the States of the proceeds of sales of the public lands."

We are glad to see the President recommend, as he does in the strongest language, that Congress should refund to Gen. Jackson the amount of the fine imposed upon him by Judge Hall at New Orleans in 1813. This is a debt of gratitude the nation owes the war-worn patriot, and we hope to see this Session of Congress discharge it. Upon the whole, the message is a pretty good one; and our readers will say so too, we think, when they read it.

GOV. MOREHEAD *and the* TARIFF.

There is a vigorous effort making on the part of the Clay Whig leaders in the southern States, to convince the farmers and producers of those States that a Protective Tariff—that secret system of plunder, is for their benefit, and that therefore they ought to favor it, and give up their old republican notions of "free trade and equal rights." We see this in the course of the southern Clay members of Congress, and the messages of the southern Whig Governors, among them Gov. Morehead. They all ridicule the idea of our Government adopting, or approaching to the policy of free trade, when foreign governments will not adopt towards us the same policy, and prate largely of the injustice of our granting to foreign countries the right of importing among us their manufactures under a light duty, while they tax American productions with heavy duties. This is all done to effect two objects: To smooth the way for Clay as a candidate for President, and to turn a penny into the pockets of such manufacturers as Gov. Morehead, by high tariff taxes wrung from the people.

In his late message, after a good deal of blarney in the style we have above described, Gov. Morehead thus winds up the subject:

"That the General Government has power to impose duties for the protection of American Industry, against European Industry, and counteract foreign legislation hostile to our interest, I think cannot admit of a doubt. When the States became independent, they had the power, unquestionably. All their powers to impose duties, they transferred to the General Government by the adoption of the Constitution. They then ceased to have the power; and, if the General Government has it not, then the power is extinct. Is there an American willing to admit this."

The Governor here says, the States, by adopting the Constitution, transferred to the General Government "all their powers to impose duties."—Even admit this, and where can Gov. M., or any one else, point out in that sacred instrument a paragraph or sentence giving to Congress the power to impose duties to protect domestic manufacturers?—The Constitution says, "Congress shall have power to lay and collect taxes, imposts, duties, and excises." And it also says: "The powers not delegated to the United States by the Constitution, nor prohibited by it to the States, *are reserved to the States respectively, or to the people.*" So, if the States ever possessed this power, they possess it yet, for it has never been delegated to the General Government.

But Gov. Morehead says our manufacturers cannot live, unless protected against the pauper labor of Europe. This is a false assertion, intended to excite the sympathies of the country in behalf of the manufacturers. Ours is a cheaper country than Europe; provisions of all kinds, rents, the raw material, and every thing else necessary to the prosperity of the manufacturer, except, probably, labor, is cheaper than in Europe. Why then, cannot American compete with European manufactures? They can, and yield handsome profits upon an open field of free trade; and this teasing for *protection*, springs from the rapacious lust of the manufacturers to amass immense fortunes at a dash, by taxes upon the other pursuits of the country. If the manufacturing interest cannot stand up against the pauper labor of Europe, without protection from Government, how do the great agricultural and producing interests get along and prosper without this aid? Is there no pauper labor in Europe engaged in agricultural pursuits, and do our farmers not need protection against this competition as much as the manufacturers do against the competition in their line of trade? And yet we hear none of these whining entreaties from the farmers, asking government to burden the other pursuits of the country, that their fields may be made more productive and their profits increased. Oh no; such complaints are left for the lordling manufacturer and the managers of joint-stock companies, who live upon the labor of others, and seek to amass fortunes by perverting the course of legislation into a system of favoritism, fraud and plunder.

Gov. Morehead strives hard to make our farmers believe that it is their interest to exclude from our market foreign goods, and thus build up our own manufactories to afford them a *home market* for their produce. Is any of our farmers so shallow as to swallow this bait? A few statistical facts will show how this high tariff scheme is likely to benefit our farmers. The census of 1840 shows the number of persons in the United States engaged in the different branches of domestic manufactures to be 99,553. The cost of the provisions (produced by the farmer) consumed by these persons is estimated at the highest at $1,000,000. This is the home consumption of the manufactories in 1840 of farmer's productions. Well, for the same year, 1840, the export tables at New York, show the amount of agricultural productions exported from the United States to foreign countries during that year to be $19,559,758, nearly *twenty times* the amount consumed by our home manufacturers!

And yet Mr. Clay and his tariff followers, such as Gov. Morehead, tell the farmers—"go for protecting home manufactures against the pauper labor of Europe, and thus secure a home market for your produce." Yes, these men, who expect the votes of manufacturers for office, or who own manufactories, would secure to the farmers a *home-market* for at most $2,000,000 worth of their produce, by cutting them off, through a prohibitory tariff, from a *foreign market* for $20,000,000! This surplus of $18,000,000 worth of produce must then lie and rot in the barns of the farmers, or be sold to the home manufacturer at just what he pleases to give. This is the policy Clay, Morehead & Co, are urging the southern farmer to support.—They might as well urge him to apply a torch to his dwelling.

☞ We are gratified to see the establishment of a Lunatic Asylum in this State, and the abolition of imprisonment for debt, attracting attention in our Legislature. The cause of humanity, and the best interests of society call for the success of these projects.

STATE PENITENTIARY—*again.*

We had intended preparing another article, addressed to the members of the Legislature, urging further objection to the establishment of a Penitentiary in this State. But observing the following paraghaph, pregnant with instructive warning on this subject, in the Milledgeville (Ga.) *Federal Union* of the 29th ult., we at once cut it out for insertion in our paper. We call to it the particular attention of the members of our legislature.

The *Federal Union* is endeavoring to show how the legislature of Georgia can relieve that State from her pecuniary embarrasments. After suggesting the course that should be pursued with the Central Bank, and a Rail-Road or two, the operations in constructing which it recommends should be stopped until the State is out of debt and has funds to go on with again, the Editor continues—

"What is to be done with the Penitentiary? Georgia has made a noble experiment in this attempt to rescue from destruction the degraded inmates of this institution. She has liberally and patiently granted appropriation after appropriation, with the hope that a suitable return in money or improved morals in the convicts would result. *She has been sadly disappointed. The convict is evidently not improved in morals*, and like the beasts going to the den of the sick lion, *the money sent into the Penitentiary, makes no returning tracts.* NOT A DOLLAR HAS EVER BEEN RETURNED TO THE TREASURY, *and still the annual appropriation is called for.* The law requiring the Central Bank to discount all the notes it can get for its productions sold or sacrificed on credit of twelve months, has kept its operations from ceasing altogether. Remove this burthen from the Central Bank, and the convicts will be idle in three months.

"We have long since shown our opinion on this subject. *We are gratified to find them sanctioned by almost every one we have consulted.* Send the convicts of the State, to her public works—Send them to the Western and Atlantic Rail Road. Far from increasing the expense to the State, it will be a measure of economy."

Here we are told by the State paper of Georgia, that that State has been annually paying out large sums of money for the Penitentiary, in hopes of some time "getting a suitable return in money" or to see "an improvement in the morals of the convicts;"—in both of which "SHE HAS BEEN SADLY DISAPPOINTED." "Not a dollar has ever come into the Treasury" from the Penitentiary, and "the morals of the convicts are not improved," and still "the annual appropriation is called for," that is, the people of Georgia are annually taxed to keep up this school for villains. The Editor further tells us, if it were not for the accommodations the Central Bank is compelled by law to grant the Penitentiary, the convicts would be idle in three months!—This Central Bank, our readers know, is owned entirely by the State; and by having to pay the State expenses, interest on the State debt, keep up the Penitentiary, &c., it has become so involved that its notes are now at a discount of 33 per cent. at its very door, notwithstanding the faith of the State is pledged for the redemption of its notes.

The Editor of the *Federal Union* also tells us, that his views in favor of discontinuing Penitentiary labor have been long known, and are sanctioned almost unanimously by the people. With such facts before them, will our legislature madly rush into the establishment of a Penitentiary in this State? Georgia will doubtless discontinue this system of labor, and there stand her penitentiary buildings, a monument of her folly, for which an immense sum of money has been thrown away.

Far be from us the desire to make this a party question. Whigs as well as Democrats have to pay taxes, and all have an equal interest in the honor and welfare of the State. But we cannot be blamed for being particularly anxious that *the present* legislature should eschew the project of a Penitentiary. And patriotism forbid that there *ever* should be one established to burthen the tax-payers of North Carolina.

"One thing we all know—from the time of the establishment of the first National Bank, to the present time, whenever we have been without that institution, our pecuniary affairs have been greatly deranged."—*Gov. Morehead.*

Suppose that be true, Governor, and what does it prove?—That a national bank is a very dangerous, ruinous institution; for whenever its charter expires, the effects of its corrupt conduct is seen as a blight upon all the departments of business for years afterwards. But will the Governor assert that our country has been always prosperous when we had a Bank? Oh no; he dared not say that, for the worst sufferings of the country in its pecuniary affairs have taken place when the Bank was in its palmiest days. And we deny that the present embarrassments of the country are owing to the want of a Bank. They are owing to, and originated in, the corruptions of the late bank, and the state of the exchanges show that if business is let alone a little longer, the country will arise to a state of solid prosperity, and the currency assume a healthy aspect unknown to either in the days of a national bank. Exchange, the pulse of our commercial system, is now in a more healthy state, and lower between the principal distant points of the Union, than it ever has been since the foundation of our government. Specie, too, is flowing into the country in immense sums, and business reviving in all directions. What, then, do we want with a national bank? Can't this country get along without a chartered "den of robbers," (as Spencer called the late bank,) to rule and govern its commerce and business transactions? We think it can.

Georgia Senator.—The Hon. WALTER T. COLQUITT has been elected United States Senator from Georgia, for six years from the 4th March next, in place of Mr. Cuthbert, whose term then expires. A better choice could not have been made, among the may talented members of the Georgia Democracy.

After all the noise of the Clay papers, about the enthusiastic nominations given him by the people, Mr. C. has come out in favor of another Whig National Convention, and his papers are tuning for the same song. Clay can never get the nomination of a Convention of Federalists.

REPUDIATING DEBTS.

No business man or citizen who prizes the good character of our State as he should, can view the propositions now before the legislature to pass a law putting a stop to the collection of debts, as any better than a most disgraceful scheme of repudiation. Indeed, it is much worse than repudiation. A man who is dishonest enough to deny his debts, and to take an undue advantage to escape entirely from all liability, defrauds and ruins his creditors only;—but under the operations of a *stop* or *stay law*, the debtor draws others into his involvements, while he is enabled to keep off his creditors only long enough to produce their pecuniary ruin, and then the crash comes with him and his friends.

It is not our purpose to write an article upon this subject. The absurdity and wickedness of the proposition are so obvious and enormous that we cannot have the patience to argue against them. Nor do we think any argument is necessary to convince the majority of our legislature that they should pass no such law. If they wish to tarnish the fair character of our State, to break up the fountains of business and produce general confusion among the business men of our State, and increase ten fold the amount of pecuniary distress now felt by our citizens, let the legislature pass a *stop* or *stay law*. Such a law cannot, in the nature of things, relieve the pressure of the times. It will put no money in the pockets of the people. And the only thing to put money there and pay debts is a general reform in the habits of the people—work more and spend less;—economise and retrench useless expenses, and apply the surplus to the payment of debts. Do this, and we need no stay law;—our honor as men will not be tarnished, and we can hold up our heads and point with pride to the unsullied character of our State and people.

Sir Oracle!—Wake up world! Listen, ye States of the Union, and pay attention Congress! John M. Morehead has opened his mouth, and declared "the general opinion of the Union," on the subject of the Tariff. Congress may now "make some calculation what is likely to be the course of policy pursued for the future." Hear him:

"I have thought it proper, on this occasion, to say thus much, on this important subject. The American people ought to know the general opinion of the Union upon it; that they may make some calculation what is likely to be the course of policy pursued for the future."

If, after this annunciation, the Democratic majority in the Legislature do not pass high tariff instructions to our senators in Congress, they will certainly be guilty of the offence of obeying the will of the people, instead of truckling to *John Motley Morehead.*

New Counties.—The bill for a central division of Lincoln county, and the erection of a new county to be called *Catawba*, passed the House of Commons on the 7th instant by a vote of 64 to 48. Its passage through the Senate, we learn, is considered doubtful. The bill to erect McDowell county out of portions of Burke and Rutherford, after speeches in its favor from Messrs. Avery, Neal, and Mills, also passed the House on the same day. The bill to erect Union county from portions of this and Anson counties, was made the order of the day for yesterday.

Adjournment.—Mr. Russell of Granville, in the House of Commons on the 6th instant, proposed a Resolution that the Legislature adjourn on the 3d January next. Laid on the table—that is, rejected!

Hurrah for the Bay State Democracy!—At the second trial for members of the Massachusetts legislature, the Democracy have again proved invincible. The Boston Post of Dec. 2 says:

"Below will be found a *complete* list of the Senators and Representatives chosen in this State at the recent elections. It has been compiled with great care, and, we doubt not, is *correct*. THE DEMOCRATS WILL HAVE A MAJORITY OF THREE IN THE HOUSE; FIVE IN THE SENATE; AND EIGHT ON JOINT BALLOT."

The Treaty.—The proceedings of the Senate in secret session, on the ratification of the Treaty with England, have been published. It was ratified by the following vote:

Messrs. Archer, Barrow, Bates, Bayard, Berrien, Calhoun, Choate, Clayton, Crafts, Crittenden, Cuthbert, Dayton, Evans, Fulton, Graham, Henderson, Huntington, Kerr, King, Mangum, Merrick, Miller, Morehead, Phelps, Porter, Preston, Rives, Sevier, Simmons, Smith of Indiana, Sprague, Tallmadge, Tappan, Walker, White, Woodbridge, Woodbury, Wright and Young.—39.

Messrs. Allen, Bagby, Benton, Buchanan, Conrad, Linn, Smith of Connecticut, Sturgeon, and Willams.—9.

Weather at the North.—There have been terrible storms of snow and wind on lakes Erie and Ontario recently, and the weather at the north for a month past has been intensely cold. Navigation has ceased on the canals, probably for the whole winter. There has been great destruction of property on the lakes, and some lives lost, by the wrecking of steamboats and sail vessels.

A late arrival from Europe brings news of a slight improvement in the cotton market.

The amount of U. S. Treasury Notes outstanding on the 1st instant, was $9,979,794 51.

The *official* majority of the Democratic candidate for Governor of New-York, is 21, 982.

South Carolina Legislature.—This body met on the 28th ult. In the Senate, Hon. *Angus Patterson* was re-elected Speaker, and in the House, Hon *W. F. Colcock*, was re-elected Speaker. Gov. Richardson's message is a very lengthy and a very able document. Mr. Preston resigned his seat as Senator in Congress, and the Hon. GEORGE McDUFFIE was elected to fill out the unexpired term, and also for six years from the 4th of March next. Mr. Calhoun has also resigned his seat, the resignation to take effect after the 4th of March next. It is thought the Hon. DANIEL E. HUGER, of Charleston, will succeed Mr. Calhoun, though Mr. Pickens, Gov. Richardson, Mr. Rhett, Col. Davie, and others are spoken of as candidates.

Duel.—We understand J. F. Mittag and Herschel Massey, Esqrs., of Lancasterville, S. C., fought a duel in Anson county in this State on the 28th ult., in which at the second fire, with pistols, Mr. Mittag was wounded in the thigh, and thus the affair ended. The difficulty we learn sprang from occurrencies during the late political canvass in South Carolina, in which Mr. Mittag and the father of Mr. H. Massey were opposing candidates for the legislature—the former being defeated.

Col. A. H. SEVIER, the present sterling Republican Senator in Congress from Arkansas, has been re-elected for a term of six years from the 4th of next March. A compliment well merited.

Dreadful Stage Accident.—On the 30th ult., eight miles from Zanesville, Ohio, the mail stage was precipitated over a precipice of twenty feet, severely injuring several passengers. Messrs. Caruthers and Gentry of Tenn., Lane, Wallace and Smith of Ia., and Goode of Ohio, all members of Congress, and Mrs. Lane, were all more or less injured. Mr. Caruthers had several ribs broken, and his recovery was considered doubtful; and Mr. Lane had a rib broken, and Mr. Wallace his collar-bone; and a gentleman from Pittsburg, Pa., got a broken arm.

The Hon. *James W. Williams*, (whig) member of Congress from Conn., died at his residence in Hartford on the 3d instant.

Married,

In Lincoln county, on the 1st inst. by the Rev. J. S. M'Cutcheon, Mr. *Elias A. Springs* to Miss *Sarah L.*, daughter of Jno. Rhyne.

In Lincoln County, on Wednesday, the 24th ult., by J. Helderman, Esq., Mr. *John Moody* to Miss *Margaret*, daughter of J[illegible]nkin, Esq.

In this County, on the [illegible] in the 66th year of his age.

In this County, on the [illegible] *Alexander*, aged about 44 y[illegible]

THE [illegible] butch[illegible] tual[illegible] to [illegible] CHURCH. [illegible] GOODLAKE.

Dec. 10th, 1[illegible] 90...p

ALL persons indebted to [illegible] and bacon, must come for[illegible] and make settlement, or t[illegible] to find their accounts in an o[illegible] tion.

THOMAS [illegible]

Dec. 13, 1842. 90

Public Sal[illegible]

WILL be sold, at the late residence of George F. Sloan, deceased, in I[illegible] on the 29th instant, the following val[illegible]

SEVEN LIKELY

NEGRO[illegible]S,

Consisting of one man and woman in the prime of life, two first rate boys from 12 to 15 years old, and three girls. Also,

COTTON,

CORN, OATS, FODDER,

Horses, Cattle, and

HOGS.

HOUSEHOLD & KITCHEN FURNITURE,

And other articles not necessary to mention.—Terms made known on the day of sale.

RUFUS REID, Admr.

Dec. 4, 1842. 90...2w

N. B. Persons indebted to said estate are requested to make payment, and those having claims against said estate will render them properly authenticated for settlement.

PROSPECTUS.

IT is proposed to publish in Columbia, S. C., a Periodical, entitled THE CHRISTIAN MAGAZINE OF THE SOUTH, the object of which is to afford that ecclesiastical body, the Associate Reformed Synod of the South, under whose auspices it has been got up, and under whose supervision and control it will be conducted, and others interested in the promotion of the same or similiar objects,—an organ of their sentiments on those vitally important religious subjects in which the world and the Church should be correctly indoctrinated, and those theological questions which agitate the Christian public, and quicken the pulsation of the body spiritual.

The Magazine will be a religious periodical devoted to the discussion and exposition of such doctrinal subjects, as the ignorance and misconception existing in the community in matters of religion may render necessary—to dissertations on such practical subjects as may be called for by the prevalence of immortality and religion. While it is intended as a vehicle of intelligence in behalf of the Associate Reformed Synod of the South; while (we do not disguise it) it is expected to convey frequent and definite information in reference to the present condition, progress and prospects of this portion of our American Zion, it will at the same time apprize its readers of the more important ecclesiastical events transpiring in other branches of the Christian Church, not overlooking, in the mean time, the duty of gratifying the reading public with news relative to Missionary operations in heathen lands.

The Magazine will open its columns occasionally to articles on literary and scientific subjects, provided that, in connection with a concise and perspicuous style, their obvious tendency is to establish the position that Christianity and Science are not aliens to each other, but intimately connected, constituting parts of one harmonious whole.

The Christian Magazine of the South will be published monthly, each number containing 32 pages of ordinary pamphlet size, on good paper and fair type—the first number of which will be issued in January next. We feel assured when the Chirstian public shall have seen the typographical neatness and beauty of our Periodical—its literary merits, which we have the vanity to think will be equal at least to mediocrity—the variety and orthodoxy of the articles crowding its pages, and all thus on *low terms unexampled* perhaps in the Southern States—they will evince their sense of discernment and testify their approbation by increasing the list of our subscribers.

Terms.—$1 25 per annum in advance, or $1 50 if payment is delayed six months.

All letters and communications in reference to the above Periodical will be directed, *post-paid*, to Rev. J. Boyce, Bell's P. O., Fairfield Dist. S. C.

Nov. 17, 1842. 90 tf.

Markets.

FAYETTEVILLE, DEC. 9.

Brandy, peach,	45	*Lead, bar,*	7 to 8
do apple,	30 to 35	*Mackerel, hf bl. No. 1,*	$7
Bacon,	6 to 7	*Molasses,*	to 25
Beeswax,	27 to 28	*Oats,*	00 to 30
Butter,	10to 12½	*Oil, linseed,*	80 to 90
Balerope,	8 to 10	*Nails, cut,*	6 8
Coffee,	11 to 12	*Powder, keg,*	$6 50
Cotton,	6½ to 6¾	*Rags*	2½
do bagging,	to 20	*Sugar, brown,*	6½ to 10
Corn, (scarce)	40 to 50	*lump,*	14
Candles, F F,	15 to 17	*loaf,*	15 to 18
Flour,	$4 to $4¾	*Salt, bushel,*	50 to 60
Feathers,	25 to 30	*sack,*	to $2 50
Flaxseed,	$1 12 to 1¼	*Tallow,*	7 to 9
Hides, green,	4 to 5	*Tobacco, leaf,*	2 to 3
do dry,	10 to 12½	*Wheat,*	80 to 85
Iron,	5 to 5½	*Whiskey,*	30 to 35
Lard,	6 to 7	*Wool,*	15 to 20

4-4 *sheeting, Fayetteville manufacture,* 7 cents pr yd.
3-4 *do do* 5 *do*
30 *inch do, (heavy)* 6½ *do*
Cotton Yarn, numbers 5 to 10, 14 to

COLUMBIA, S. C., DEC. 8.

Bagging, hemp,	19 to 22	*Corn,*	50 to 62
tow,	17 to 20	*Oats,*	60 to 70
Balerope,	9 to 10	*Peas,*	[illegible]
Bacon, hams,	8 to 19	*Lard,*	[illegible]
shoulders,	6 to 7	*Lead,*	[illegible]
sides,	6 to 8	*Molasses,*	[illegible]
Butter,	to 25	*Nails, cut,*	[illegible]
Candles, sperm,	40 to 45	*Oil, linseed,*	[illegible]
tallow,	18 to 20	*tanner's*	[illegible]
Cheese, northern,	12[illegible]	*Rice,*	[illegible]
Coffee, cuba,	11 to 13		
ja[illegible]	15 to 1[illegible]		
T[illegible]			
Cotton,			
Mack[illegible]			
Flour,			

CHERAW, NOV. 22

Beef, in	3½ to 4	*Flour,*	$5 to 6
Bacon,	7½ to 7	*Feathers,*	30½ to 35
	7 to 8	*Hides, green,*	
Butter,	12½ to 15	*dry,*	10
	to 25	*Iron,*	5 to 6
	20 to 25	*Lard,* (scarce)	7 to 9
	to 12½	*Leather, sole,*	22 to 25
	12½ to 15	*Lead, bar,*	8 to 10
	5½ to 6½	*Molasses,*	35 to 45
(scarce)	50 to 62	*Nails, cut,*	7 to 9

CAMDEN, NOV. 23.

Beef,	4 to 5	*Flour,*	$6½ to 6¾
Bacon,	6 to 9	*Molasses,*	33½ to 40
Beeswax,	18¾ to 20	*Sugar,*	8 to 12
Balerope,	10 to 12½	*Sweet patatoes,*	50
Bagging,	20 to 22	*Irish do bbl.*	
Coffee,	11 to 15	*Salt, sack,*	$2¼
Corn,	45 to 56	*Rice, bushel,*	$3 to 3½
Cotton,	5½ to 7	*Peas, do*	
Feathers,	37½ to 40	*Tobacco,*	9 to 50

For Sale.

[illegible] likely young mare five years old. She rides [illegible] and works well in harness, and can be had [illegible] terms for cash or approved paper. [illegible] particulars, apply to the Editor of the [illegible] tion.

87...m

[illegible]egro Hiring.

THE [illegible] the Estate of the late B. W. [illegible] Da[illegible] be hired on the 27th instant, at the usual [illegible]

[illegible]RUS REID, Guardian.

Decem[illegible] 89...ti.

FROM the sub[illegible] 20th instant, a bay mare MULE, th[illegible] old, with roached mane. A liberal reward [illegible] given to any person who will take up sai[illegible] give information to the Editor of the [illegible] to Maj. Benj. Morrow.

Nov. 24th, 1842. POTTS

IMPORTA[illegible]

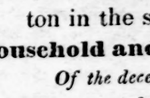
NEGROES AND O[illegible]

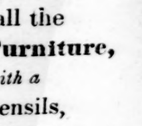
WE will sell, at the late re[illegible] p, deceased, *on Tuesday, the 13th [illegible] ber next*, all the personal property of the sa[illegible] deceased, (the sale to continue from day to day until the whole is disposed of,) consisting of

THIRTY-THREE LIKELY

NEGROES;

Horses, Cattle, Pork and





Stock Hogs;

Sheep, one yoke of OXEN, one Road Waggon and Harness, one sett of Blacksmith's Tools, two Cotton Gins, one pair of Mill Stones, one sett Mill IRONS,

CORN, FODDER, OATS, HOUSEHOLD AND KITCHEN FURNITURE,

And many other articles not necessary to mention. Terms made known on the day of sale.

M. A. CULP, } Admrs.
A. R. CULP, }

November 14, 1842. 87-ts

ALL persons having demands against the estate of John Culp, deceased, are required to present them for payment properly attested. Those indebted to said estate are requested to make payment.

M. A. CULP, } Adms.
Nov. 14, 1842. A. R. CULP, }

Notice.

HAVING taken letters of administration upon the estate of Sophia Orr, lately deceased, I will proceed to sell at the late residence of said Sophia Orr, on the 20th of December, 1842,

Horses, Cattle, HOGS, Corn, Fodder, Hay, Oats, a large quantity of Cotton in the seed. Also, all the

Household and Kitchen Furniture,

Of the deceased, together with a

Wagon and Farming Utensils,

And many other things too tedious to mention. Terms made known at the sale.

CYRUS A ALEXANDER, Admr.

November 27, 1842. 88...ts.

AGRICULTURE.

AGRICULTURAL IMPROVEMENTS.

The Plow.—In this implement the advance in thirty years has been truly astonishing. There is scarcely less difference between the neat cast iron plow of the present time, and the clumsey wooden article used for the purpose at that period, than between that and the iron pointed crotched stick of the ancients. In the ease of working and the effect produced on the soil, every man competent to judge will admit that the difference effected by improvement in the last thirty years is equal to fifty per cent.

Threshing Machine.—Experience shows that the farmer who gets out and sells his grain in autumn, admitting the prices are the same, realizes from his crop at least ten per cent. more than he who does not dispose of his crop till the next spring. But it may be safely asserted that in grain growing districts, the whole force of the farm, if devoted to that object alone, would not be able to bring his grain into market in the [illegible] Hence the threshing machine does the work so much better, and can be done by hand, that the gain [illegible] thousand bushels of wheat is counted a small affair.

Horse Rake.—With this instrument, our [illegible] fitted as meadows always should be, one man and horse will do the work of six men with hand rakes. The value of this labor saving machine will not be disputed by those who have tested its power, when [illegible] presses or storms lower over the harvest field. It is not less valuable than a gleaner in the wheat and barley stubble, where no care can prevent a quantity of grain being left. Its speed is surprising to one who has never gleaned with the horse rake.

Weight of Cattle.—The records of the Smithfield market, in London, prove that within one hundred years, the average weight of the cattle killed for that market has nearly doubled, rising from between four and five hundred, to between seven and eight hundred; and the greater part of this increase has been in the last forty years. It is calculated that the cattle afford at least fifty per cent. more at the present time than they did twenty years since.—This improvement we owe to the knowledge brought to bear on the breeding of cattle and agriculture generally.

Manures.—The preparation and application of the most manure, and the most efficient means with which the farmer is acquainted, of increasing the productiveness of his grounds, are the effects [illegible] applied to agriculture. There are few [illegible] remember when bone dust, lime, [illegible] poudrette, &c.. were things never heard of; when the accumulation of bones about our [illegible] and soap factories was a nuisance, and the question respecting other substances now so [illegible] was, as to the easiest manner in which [illegible] be disposed of, when the leisure of winter [illegible] the season of ice were embraced to transport [illegible] where the returning spring would convey them to the ocean or elsewhere. How astonishing is this state of things, compared with the [illegible] now ascertained, that the value of animal manure annually collected and applied to the crops [illegible] and, at current prices, surpass the whole [illegible] its foreign commerce; and that animal manure [illegible] and can be profitably imported into England [illegible] so great a distance as the eastern [illegible] the Pacific Ocean.

Agricultural Associations.—The splendid agricultural improvements, now here and there exhibited, are the results of Agricultural Journals and Agricultural Associations, where enterprising individuals meet periodically, and by interchanging all their ideas, increase the general stock in at least the compound ratio of their numbers; each one returns home with the knowledge possessed by the whole, and with a commensurate stock of new suggestions for future reflections and experiments. The spontaneous operations of the human mind, in an unassisted state, require ages to arrive at results which the united efforts of numerous individuals excited by emulation would produce perhaps in a few days. Most other employments lead to associations, while the farmer remains in an isolated state, scarcely regarding the operations of his neighbor.

Agricultural Associations of this and other States have already effected wonders, and these wonders are now becoming the joint stock of the Agricultural Society of the State, which has been got up by the unremitted and persevering exertions of a few gentlemen, who have thereby conferred lasting benefits upon their countrymen.

Indian Corn.—The benefits of skilful cultivation, are shown in the improvement of the corn crop, as much perhaps as in any other way. A crop of seventy-five bushels per acre is as common as fifty was twenty years since; and there can be little doubt but that one hundred bushels per acre are now oftner reached than was seventy at that time.

Fruits.—Compare the quantity and quality of the fruits and vegetables now offered in our markets with those exhibited thirty years since, and the improvement is astonishing. From the growth of the cucumber to the production of the most delicious of our fruits, the influence of science is felt, and the certainty and ample reward, is everywhere visable.

Breeding Stock.—The progress of improvement in breeding has been so great, that the best breeders have no longer any occasion to use the old proverb, "A good cow may have a bad calf;" on the contrary, they can say with confidence, their good cows never had bad calves. A skilful observance of the laws of nature has wrought this change. Formerly they may have been as good animals as we have now, but then it was accidental, and there was no certainty the progeny would resemble the parent; now the breeder makes the good qualities constitutional, and is thus certain of the character of his animals.

Improved Pigs.—Here is an improvement which no one, however slightly acquainted with the animal, can deny. The dullest eye can distinguish between the round, fat, beautiful Berkshire, and the thin, lean, long-nosed and long-legged hound-like creature, which seems more fitted for the chase than for the sty. The farmer feels the difference in the corn crib, and more than all in his pocket. The difference in the cost of feeding and in the pork made, between the improved varieties and those generally fed twenty five years since, is not less than forty per cent. This is the result of skilful selection and crosses.

The name of WASHINGTON is entited to deathlike veneration, because he made our country free. Who can dispute his claim to an equal perpetuity of gratitude, who has made that country beautiful and delightful? When the creation was finished, "GOD planted a garden in Eden," from which our first parents were driven for disobedience, and instructed to till the ground for themselves. But Infinite Wisdom invested their descendants with reason, by which virtuous industry could restore the temporal primeval blessing, by the god-like act of planting another garden, replete with fruits, numerous and delicious, and the flowers as beautiful and as fragrant as those of blissful Eden. The man who has not only done this for himself, but who by his talents has exerted a praiseworthy emulation in others to do the same, not only in his own city and State, but throughout his country, is H. A. S. Dearborn.

Farm Houses, Gardens, &c.—A more correct taste in the construction of farm houses and out-buildings, and particularly in the department of gardens and yards, is now plainly to be seen; for though much cannot be expected of the farmer on these points, the smallest attention to them is proof that information and a spirit of improvement have reached him and he begins to think.—*Albany Cultivator.*

FARM ACCOUNTS.

What would be thought of a merchant who did not keep a set of books, and who at the end of the year could not tell whether a certain branch of his business had been productive or not? And why is not a farmer as much interested in the result of his operations as the merchant? The prettiest shop keeper must have a clerk to keep his books, with double entries, and the most extensive farmer operating [illegible] keeps no record of his [illegible] farmer opens an account [illegible] his business, charging it [illegible] expenses incurred, and crediting it with the products. At the end of the [illegible] whether it has been pro- [illegible] or to extend [illegible] with every [illegible] outlay and credit [illegible] the year, he [illegible] on hand, and he will see [illegible] simple year's operation. If he [illegible] although he had better go to [illegible] certainly needs his assistance [illegible]. But there is no difficulty about [illegible] matter—and extracts from a farmer's books, [illegible] would form the most valuable [illegible] agricultural paper.

Southern Planter.

[illegible] Grain from Rats.—One of our subscribers wishes us to state for the benefit of his brother [illegible] green elder boughs, scattered in and [illegible] Rye or other grain, will effectually protect it against the depredations of rats. These vermin are often very troublesome and destructive [illegible] farmer's barn; and if so simple a remedy will prevent their mischief, it should be known and remembered by all.—*Farmer's Gazette.*

Contractors.

THE undersigned will receive proposals until the 30th of this month, for a Superintendent to take charge of the Poor-House of Mecklenburg county, for the ensuing year 1843. Persons desirous of the situation will hand in their bids previous to the day above named, as on that day, the board will meet in Charlotte, to give out the Contract.

BENJAMIN MORROW, WILLIAM LUCKEY, T. L. HUTCHISON, D. R. HENDERSON, DAVID T. CALDWELL, } Wardens of the Poor.

December 6, 1842. 89...tm

Renting and Hiring.

I WILL rent on the 30th instant, at the Court House in Charlotte, all the HOUSES and LOTS formerly owned by the late James M. Hutchison, for the term of twelve months. I will also hire, at the same time and place, the following NEGROES, viz: Bonaparte, Henry, Rachael, and Dovy, for twelve months.

THOS. L. HUTCHISON.

December 6, 1842. 89...th

Negro Hiring.

ON Saturday the 31st instant, at the plantation of the late Eli Springs, deceased, I will hire out to the best bidder, for the term of one year, all the NEGROES belonging to the minor heirs of said deceased. JOHN SPRINGS, Guardian.

December 2, 1842. 89...th

Negro Hiring.

I WILL Hire the Negroes belonging to George Means, at the Courthouse in Charlotte, on the 2d day of January next.

SAMUEL LAWING, Guardian.

Nov. 25, 1842. 88...TH

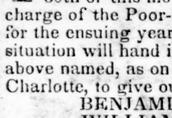
Negro Hiring.

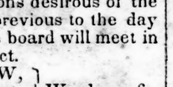
ON the 30th instant, I will hire at the Courthouse in Charlotte, for a term of twelve months, the NEGROES belonging to Lydia Graham, insane.

BENJ. MORROW, Guardian.

Dec. 6, 1842. 89...th

Accommodation STAGES.





THE Public are respectfully informed, that a line of *ACCOMMODATION STAGES* will commence running between Gadsden and Camden, South Carolina, *on Monday, the 14th instant*, and continue to run, Three times a Week, until further notice.

To leave Gadsden, after the arrival of the Cars from Charleston, *on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays*, and leave Camden, after the arrival of the Northern Stage, *on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays*, and arrive at Gadsden in time for the Cars for Charleston.

☞ Office at Davis' (late Starke's) Hotel, Camden.

WM. SHIVER.

Nov. 24, 1842. 86...m

Strayed,

FROM the subscriber, on the 18th instant, a sorrel HORSE, eight or nine years old, and marked as follows: he has white feet and legs, a small scar on the left side of his nose, and is a little sway-backed. Any person who will take up said horse, and give information to the undersigned, living six miles above Lancasterville, S. C., on the main road leading to Charlotte, N. C., so that he can get his property, shall be well paid for their trouble.

SAMUEL STRAIN.

November 21, 1842. 88...r

To the creditors of the late Robert H. Burton, deceased.

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA:—LINCOLN COUNTY: IN EQUITY, FALL TERM, 1842.

Lawson Henderson, et. al., *Versus* Michael Hoke and Henry W. Burton, Executors of Robert H. Burton. } Original Bill.

ORDERED by the Court, that notice be given for four weeks in the "*Mecklenburg Jeffersonian*" and the "*Carolina Watchman*," that the creditors of Robert H. Burton, deceased, prove their respective claims before the Clerk and Master of this Court previous to the first day of February next, or be forever thereafter barred.

Witness, *William Williamson*, Clerk and Master of said Court, at Office, the second Monday after the third Monday in August, A. D. 1842, and 67th year of the independence of said State.

WM. WILLIAMSON, C. M. E.

I will attend at my Office in Lincolnton during the last week in this month, (Novr.), and throughout the month of December, for the purpose of passing upon the claims of creditors. [Prs. fee $5

WM. WILLIAMSON.

November 15, 1842. 87...4t

Notice.

I FORWARN all persons from trading for a Note given to Moses A. Parks, Guardian for Susan Stitt, of $46 50 cents due the last of December next, as the Negroe I hired proved unsound and of little use, and I don't intend to pay the said note until compelled by law.

THOMAS M'CALL.

Mecklenburg Co., Oct. 15, 1842. 82...tf

DR. KUHL'S MEDICINES:

RESTORER OF THE BLOOD,

FOR

CHRONIC AND OTHER DISEASES,

WHETHER produced by bile, phlegm, from internal morbid matters, arising from badly cured old disorders, from the use of mercury, calomel, bark, &c.; or (in females) from the change of file, as specified in the Pamphlet.

Anti-Syphylitic Syrup.—This Medicine is in all Venereal Disorders a certain remedy.

Abyssinia Mixture, (in liquid and in paste,) celebrated for its speedy and perfect removal of Gonorrhœa and Gleet; also of the fearful results consequent on its improper treatment. A benefit will be visible in 12 hours.

Gold-Mine Balsam, for Bilious and Nervous Affections, Colds, &c.

Aromatic Extract, A liniment for Indigestion, Coldness in the Stomach, Numbness or Weakness in the Limbs, Rheumatism, &c.

Depurative Powder, for Bilious Affections, Bilious Fever, Headache, Disease of the Eyes, &c., which is to be taken in the Restorer.

Japan Ointment, for Piles, which is to be applied besides the Restorer.

Bengal Ointment, for Tetter, Ringworm, Salt Rheum, Scaldhead, Eruptions of the Skin, and Foul Ulcers; is to be applied besides the Restorer

Universal or Strengthening Plaster, for Diseases of the Chest, Dyspepsia, Inflammatory Rheumatism, Palsy, Paralysis, &c., which is in most all these cases to be used besides the Restorer.

Dr. Kuhl's Accoustic Oil, for Deafness and all other Auricular Complaints, which is to be used together with the Restorer.

Dr. Kuhl's Pamphlet, "Treatment," &c., entered according to Act of Congress, contains full directions for the use of all the above mentioned Medicines, and accompanies every remedy.

Persons wishing to procure any of Dr. Kuhl's Medicines, will please direct their orders, with the amount, (post-paid,) to DR. KUHL'S OFFICE, Raleigh, N. C., or Richmond, Va., or to any of the following Agents.

NORTH CAROLINA:

B. Oates, Druggist,	Charlotte,
J. F. & C. Phifer,	Concord,
J. & R. Sloan,	Greensborough,
Hargrave, Gaither & Co.	Lexington,
Jenkins & Biles,	Salisbury,
J. M. A. Drake,	Ashborough,
C. C. Henderson,	Lincolnton,
James J. Horne,	Pittsborough.

SOUTH CAROLINA:

Steele, Gunning & Co.,	York, C. H.
McLure, Brawley & Co.,	Chester, C. H.

The continuation of the list of Agents see Dr. K's. Pamphlet.

Charlotte, June 14, 1842. 66...1y

PROSPECTUS OF The Democratic Press.

THE undersigned propose to publish, in the town of Lincolnton, N. C., a weekly newspaper under the above title.

The Press will be *various* in its character; but the leading feature will be that of a *political Journal*. Our aim will be the advancement of Moral and Political TRUTH. It will be our constant endeavor to propagate such principles, and such only, as we think would conduce to the happiness of our countrymen, both in their public and private relations. In politics, we shall always be found contending for "the greatest good of the greatest number," and opposing the insolent pretension of associated wealth. We claim to be Republicans of the Jeffersonian school; and therefore our whole energies shall be exerted in favor of "the great popular party" which is now rallied to the establishment of Democratic principles. With regard to the policy of our Government, our motto shall be, "FREE TRADE, LOW DUTIES, NO DEBT, SEPARATION FROM BANKS, ECONOMY, RETRENCHMENT, AND A STRICT ADHERENCE TO THE CONSTITUTION." We believe that, if these principles "be faithfully and firmly adhered to," they will long "perpetuate the liberty and prosperity of the country."

With regard to the next Presidency, we unhesitatingly avow a preference for John C. Calhoun; nevertheless, we will cordially support any man whom the great Democratic party of the Union in National Convention may nominate.

Though the "Democratic Press" will be, as we have already said, mainly *political* in its character; yet the other topics of Literature, the Arts and Sciences, Religion and Morals, together with the News of the day, shall not be neglected. We shall endeavor to make it acceptable to the general reader as well as the politician.

The first number, provided sufficient encouragement is given, will be issued about the 1st of January next.

TERMS.

The Democratic Press will be published on an imperial sheet, at two dollars in advance; two dollars and fifty cents at the expiration of three months; and three dollars, if payment be delayed till the end of the year.

A failure to order a discontinuance will be considered a new engagement.

Letters to the publishers, unless containing money in sums of *five dollars*, or over, must come free of postage, or the amount paid at the office here will be charged to the writer in every inosance, and collected as other accounts.

ROBT. WILLIAMSON, Jr.
ROBT. A. KNOX.

Lincolnton, N. C., Nov. 18, 1842.

Notice.

ALL persons indebted to the Estate of Mrs. Sarah A. Harris, dece'd., are requested to make immediate payment. Those having claims against said estate, are likewise requested to present them for settlement as the law directs.

JNO. B. HARRIS, WM. A. HARRIS, } Executors.

Nov. 6, 1842. 85...6w.

TO THE WORLD!

CAN we for a moment look upon our wide-spread land, and behold the fearful amount of suffering and desease that there exists, without a feeling of painful sympathy arising in our hearts accompanied with the desire of bestowing relief if we possessed the power? No, we cannot; the human heart goes forh to meet its fellow, and extends to him the hand of sympathy, if nothing more. This may soothe, but it will not cure. He still feels himself an object that is loathed,—he still feells himself a cripple; the anguish still lingers around his pillow. Those at all familiar with the history of deseases cannot help being struck with the rapid increase of that peculiar range of diseases arising from an impure state of the blood, or habit of the system:—diseases of the mucus tissue; also of the osseous and glandular system, scrofula, cancerous ulcers and obstinate cutaneous eruptions, chronic sore eyes, and disease of the bones. The chief cause of their increase is owing to their being hereditary, running through whole families and spreading destruction along their path. But for all these ills there has a new medicine dawned upon the world: and in offering to the public this new preparation, which has for its object the relief of suffering humanity, it becomes necessary to state upon what grounds it puts forth its merits and the reasons upon which it founds its superior claims to the attention of the afflicted, that all who require its use may fearlessly repose full confidence in its restorative virtues. But let us introduce our reader more particularly to this new preparation, which has already been announced to the public under the name of SANDS'S SARSAPARILLA. This medicine is the result of years devoted to laborious chemical experiments in testing various modes of preparation, enabling them to concentrate in the most efficient form all the medicinal value of the true Sarsaparilla; and they have at last accomplished this most desirable result by means of an entire y new, ingenious and costly apparatus.—The process throughout is governed by strictly chemical laws, so that the essential principles, or the principle on which the restorative virtue of the Sarsaparilla depends, is entirely preserved. This is then combined with other articles, selected wholly from the vegetable kingdom, all of which, are the most powerful purifiers of the blood, which are then concentrated into a fluid extract that has been found by experience to possess the important power of immediately arresting the progress of disease and restoring the patient to perfect health. Therefore, those suffering from disease arising from an impure state of the blood or habit of the system, such as obstinate cutaneous eruptions, rheumatism, chronic sore eyes, or diseases arising from an injudicious use of mercury, or imprudencies in life, have only to use this preparation, which has all combined that can be useful in the removal of their complaints. Combined with the other advantages which the preparation possesses, the proprietors have reaped the experience of a scientific gentleman who resided many years in that country which produces the best, in fact the only true, species of Sarsaparilla. The proprietors, during the many years they have been engaged in preparing it, have tried hundreds of experiments upon the human system, and have had the pleasure of witnessing its happy results in numerous instances; and they were determined not to offer it to the world until they had become thoroughly convinced of its efficacy. They have now succeeded in preparing a medicine whose restorative virtues are without a parallel in the history of medicine, which fact is fully substantiated by the numerous certificates and testimonials of cures of the most difficult kinds of disease.

This medicine has been prepared for the benefit of all suffering mrnkind, both rich and poor, and to the indigent poor it will be given without money and without price, by their bringing a certificate of their need from the Pastor, the Magistrate or the Alderman of their Ward. And now let the testimoney of suffering humanity, who are gathering around it thick and fast and by whose inherent virtues the lame walk, the lepers are cleansed and the afflicted are healed, bear witness of its merits. Let it stand or fall by its own inherent virtues. What it has done once it will do again, and by its use the world will be relieved of a vast amount of suffering and disease. The proprietors have made arrangements for spreading it throughout the whole United States. That all may have it within their reach, it is also their intention to introduce it into the hospitals, into the alms-houses, and into all the public institutions, wherever enlighened reason may be inclined to receive it, which have for their object the sufferer's relief. And to the American public the proprietors would say, let that medicine which is designed to bring health and healing on its wings to its thousands and its tens of thousands, receive your favorable consideration—let all philanthropists sustain an article which has for its object relief to both rich and poor. As long as the medicine produces the desired result for which it is administered, and this has been proved again and again—is it not sufficient to all to administer it in cases where its benign influence may shed relief and happiness around the pillow of suffering and pain.

The following cure, at once so remarkable, so extraordinary as almost to surpass belief, has, in order to place its truth beyond the reach of suspicion or doubt, been sworn to, this 26th day of August, 1842, before his Hon. Robert H. Morris, Mayor of the city of New-York.

NEW-YORK, August 23, 1842.

GENTLEMEN: A tale of misery and woe is mine to tell, and as memory ever constant in the task brings back scenes that have past, I shudder at the picture and almost wonder it it is so. For months stretched upon a bed of suffering and distress, racked by the most excruciating pain, dumb with groaning, and my only hope despair. Often and often while others slept in the still hours of night, I have turned my face to the wall and wished to die.

Athough I stood on the brink of eternity and the thread of life was nearly severed, yet I still breathed on, the lamp held out to burn; I little thought it would be ever trimmed again, and only hoped that death would swollow up the flame. My sickness was first brought on by my imprudently exposing mpself to a strong current of air while over-heated, which caused a sudden check of perspiration. My complaint at first seemed light and hardly worth while to call a physician: but I soon began to grow worse, and a physician was called, who prescribed some pills containing a powertul preparation of mercury, to be followed by sarsaparilla root and lignum vitæ made into a tea, which I continued using for several months without intermission. Soon after taking the mercury I began to feel its poisonous influence. My whole glandular system became affected, also the bones, joints and muscles; lumps formed upon the skin nearly as big as an agg accompanied with intense burning heat, which kept swelling until they broke, and discharged matter and blood. These continued to increase until they covered my whole body. But this was only the beginning of my afflictions; now commenced those torturing pains termed chronic rheumatism. At times it seemed as if I was stretched upon a rack and all my limbs were being torn from each other; at others as if sharp knives were piercing me at every point.—The muscles of my legs seemed tied in knots and were as hard as a bone. My distress was now so great that my groans at night disturbed the whole house and also some of the famalies in the agjacent buildings. I had not slept a night sincethe early part of December last: the only sleep I obtained was a few hours during the middle of the day pillowed up in a chair, and the eruption had also fearfully increased. My face was completely covered with an extending sore. I had now shunk to a mere skeleton—the skin and flesh were so diseased around my thighs that the bones nearly portruded, and the physicians pronounced my case beyond the reach of medicine. Oh how I wished that I might die. From my long and protracted illness we had became much reduced in circumstances. A short time since while looking in the papers, I chanced to see your Sarsaparilla advertised, accompanied with a certificate from Mr. Burdock, of a most extraordinary cure made by its use. The case in some respects resembled my own, and I found that lingering hope still clung to life. It seemed like a whisper from heaven. The second day after I commenced taking it I felt the pain much easier and went to sleep. I had not slept like this before for months.—By the time I had used one bottle, the pain had nearly left, the eruption was also much better. I now felt a strange hope gathering in my breast that I should live! perhaps be cured. No; this could not be. I dared not believe it. I sent and got another bottle, continuing to improve rapidly, and still another, and I—I a few days since a miserable, suffering, dying man, was almost well. Two weeks from the day I took the first dose I was out, and walked nearly three miles without even the assistance of a cane. And now, gentlemen—yes, now, I am well! and have testified before God upon His sacred Word, that all might believe my statement for it is true, true. Oh how lamely these cold words describe those fearful nights of agony, these dreadful days of suffering. True! Yes, gentlemen, I herald it to the world that all may know what your preparation of Sarsaparilla has done for me. My heart yearns towards those suffering and afflicted like I was, and I only hope this statement will induce others to pursue the same course for relief.

Ever gratefully yours,

THOMAS TURNER, 45 Anothy street.

City and County of New-York, ss: I hereby certify that on this 26th of August, 1842, the above named Thomas Turner appeared before me, in the Mayor's office, and having been duly sworn, stated that the above statement by him subscribed, was true.

ROBT. H. MORRIS,

Mayor of the City of New-York.

I do hereby certify that the above is a correct statement of the case of Thomas Turner, and the effect of your Sarsaparilla upon him; his wife being a member of my congregation I have frequently visited them and know the facts to be true.

SEYMOUR VAN DEUSEN,

Pastor of the Methodist Episcopal Church, Duan-st

We, the undersigned, being neighbors of Thomas Turner, do hereby certify that the above is a correct statement of his case and the operation of your Sarsaparilla upon him.

WILLIAM LOZEY, Wine Merchant, corner Church and Leonards-sts.
JOEL B. PURDY, Grocer, corner of Franklin and Church sts.
ISAAC I. COWL, Grocer, 97 Franklin st.

Reference is also made (if any farther evidence is required) to Mr. James Brown, of the house of Brown, Brothers & Co., who is acquainted with the above particulars, in whose employ the above named Thomas Turner was for a number of years.

The proprietors also submit to the public the following certificate, from a highly respectable source, of a cure made by using their preparation of Sarsaparilla, which cannot but have the effect of placing beyond all doubt the curative powers of this medicine:

NEW- YORK, August 3, 1842.

"Messrs. Sands—Gentlemen; Under a feeling sense of gratitude inherent to us all when suddenly relieved from suffering and disease, I now, as an act of justice due to you, and with a view of relieving the afflicted make known to the world the inesstimable benefit I have received by the use of your Sarsaparilla. In the year 1832 I sailed from England in a vessel bound for Quebec, and while on the passage first discovered the disease which afterwards proved to be a sore affliction; and truly I can say, 'from the crown of my head to the sole of my foot there was no sondness in me.' From the time first mentioned down until the present, a period of more than ten years, I have suffered all that human nature was capable of bearing. I have been under the care of the most distinguished physicians, both in this country and in England, visited Bath, Cheltenham, Bristol and Gloucester, tried various specifics, among others a large quantity of Swaim's Panacea, used sulphur baths, &c. &c. As a last resort I was induced to wrap myself in a tar ointment, keep myself secluded, shunned by all, myself also shunning. I was induced to believe my case a hopeless one.

In August last, by the advice of friends, I went to the New-York City Hospital, but was there told that my case was incurable. The disease now enveloped my whole body, rendering me almost helpless; the skin thickened and cracked, and blood and matter ran, and life itself became almost a burden. A few weeks since I was induced to use your Sarsaparilla by hearing it so highly recommended, having spent near $3,000 without obtaining but little relief. After using it a short time I found myself better, and now, by using six or eight bottles, costing me less than ten dollars, I am well. Yes, I certify and declare to the world, that after spending near $3,000 in travelling and doctoring, and suffering more than can be told, I was perfectly cured by using your invaluable preparation of Sarsaparilla; and I now recommend it to all similarly afflicted. Those wishing to know farther particulars will find me at my residence, No. 27 Warren-street, New York, where I shall be happy to communicate any thing in relation to the above cure. PAUL BURDOCK.

ITS OWN WORKS PROCLAIM IT—Let the following speak for itself:

NEW-YORK August 16, 1842.

"Messrs. SANDS: Gentlemen—Owing to you a debt which money cannot pay, I am induced to make a public acknowledgement of the benefit I have derived from your (to me) invaluable preparation of Sarsaparilla. I was sorely afflicted with a terrible scrofulous disease, hereditary in our family, which commenced on my neck, and, continuing to spread, soon reached my ears, running into my head, and extended all over my face, neck, arms, and lower extremities. I became a disgusting object to look upon. At times my distress was so great that I was unable to sleep or lay down, and the disease extending into my ears, seriously effected my hearing. My face was one continuous sore, from which a discharge of matter and water kept constantly oozing out. People avoided me, supposing I had the small pox, or some other infectious disease, and I was consequently obliged to relinquish my business. Notwithstanding I had the best medical advice, and tried different plans of treatment, the disease grew worse, until I gave up in despair. Fortunately for me, I chanced to fall in with a lady on board a railroad car while travelling for my health, who informed me that her son was at one time in as bad a condition as I was, and that by using your Sarsaparilla he was speedily cured. I immediately procured the article and commenced using it and now, after having used less than six bottles, I am well and able to attend to my business. I send you this statement as an act of justice, only hoping it may induce the afflicted to make use of the right medicine, and thereby save them much suffering and expense. Those wishing to learn further particlars concerning my case will find me at 207 Greenwich street, where it will afford me great pleasure to communicate anything in relation to the above.

I am, with gratitude, yours, &c,

AMOS DENMAN.

Prepared and sold at wholesale and retail, and for exportation, by A. B. SANDS & Co. Druggists and Chemists, Granite Buildings, 273 Broadway, corner of Chambers street, New York. Price $1.

☞ *The above Medicine is for sale in Charlotte, by,*

BRALEY OATS,
Druggist.

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